NATURALNESS TRANSLATION IN CULTURAL SPECIFIC ITEMS *(CSIs)* OF IDIOMS AND PROVERBS; A CASE ON "THE ADVENTURES OF PINOCCHIO"

THESIS

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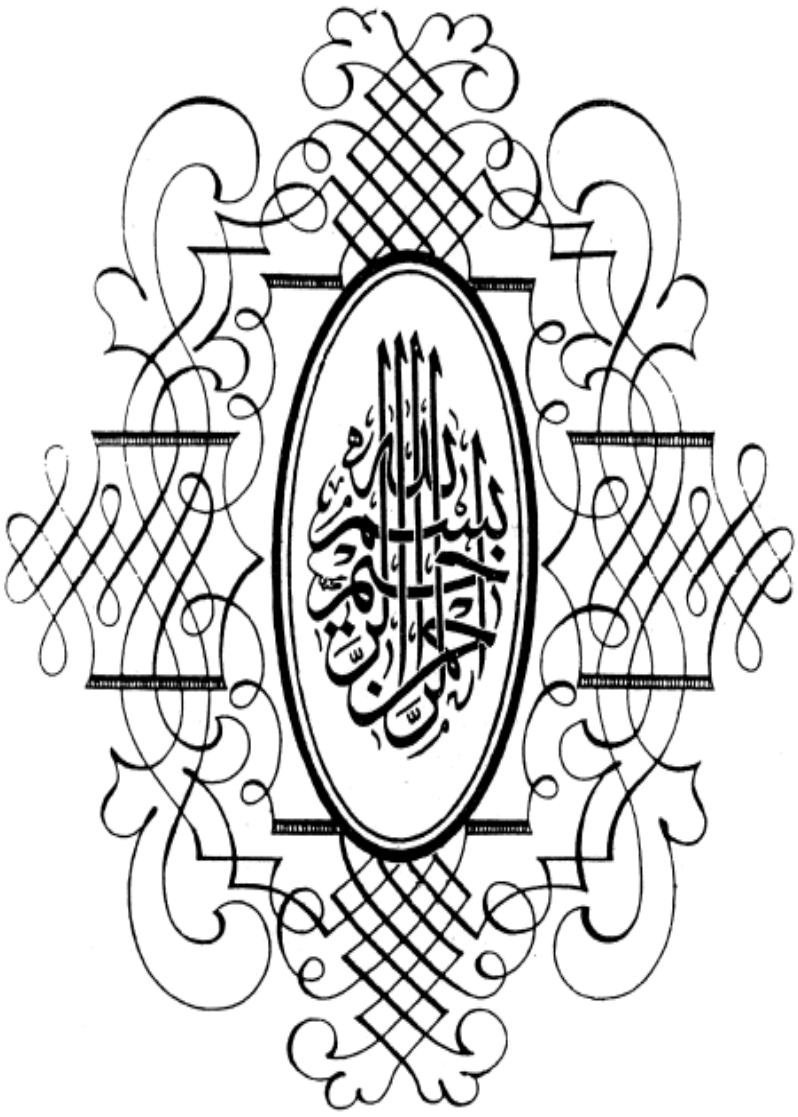
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ABSTRACT

Jamaludin, A1D211082. *Naturalness translation in cultural-specific items (CSIs) of idioms and proverbs; a case on "The Adventures of Pinocchio"*. Thesis. Teacher Training and English Educational Faculty. Halu Oleo University. Supervisor: Drs. Rohmana, M.Hum. Co. Supervisor: La Miliha, S.Pd. M.Hum.

This study is a product-oriented study which is based on an analysis of a corpus to explore existing translation strategies and procedures in TL text and compares with the original ones. The aim of this case study was to find out the strategies which were applied for translating idioms and proverbs in the corpus of the study from English into Indonesian and to identify the most frequently applied strategies. The corpus of the study was an English translation of the Novel Pinocchio and its Indonesian translation. The name of the Novel is 'The Adventures of Pinocchio'. Therefore, the English version was examined and a total of 200 idioms and nine proverbs were explored. The Indonesian version was analyzed to find the most frequent strategies and to see whether the translation of idioms and proverbs were idiomatic and natural. The finding reveals that for idioms translation by paraphrasing at 71% as for proverbs the words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb and its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly were same at 44.44%. The translator translates idioms and proverbs respectively in the choice of lexical items and in the grammatical construction of Indonesian; she also applied her translation with idioms which did not exist in the SL. It shows that the translator translated the idioms and proverbs in an idiomatic and natural way.

A suggestion that was drawn from this study is a translator should constantly make choices while translating idioms and proverbs, as to decide the most suitable strategy that can overcome the problems and difficulties in translation.

Keywords: Cultural Specific Items, Idiom, Naturalness, Proverb

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language and culture in translation cannot be separated as they correlated each others. The transfer of a message in translation process conducted by the difference between source language (SL) and target language (TL) cultural aspects. While someone tries to translate a text, he/she is not only translating a message but also culture. The difference in cultural aspect directly will put the translator in dilemmatic position. On the other side, the translator should translate the message text of source language to target language accurately but in many cases a translator has to find the correlation of cultural terms that impossible in the target language as the impact of non-translatable linguistic and cultural aspects cannot be avoided.

A list of factors should be understood into consideration when translating. To produce a natural translation product according to Nababan (1999) there are two factors should be considered by the translator, those are; linguistics and non-linguistic factors. Linguistics factor belong to words, phrases, clauses and sentences, whereas non-linguistics factor belongs to the cultural knowledge both source and target language cultures. Their roots are in culture, customs, history, religion, local conditions, cultural background, and even geography of a nation. To achieve the goal of translation, a translator has to see who are the client and the TL readers. Therefore,

the job of a translator is to translate accurately the SL text and the difference of cultural should be a special attention.

Linguistic problems are often constructed by sharp cultural differences between the people associated with languages deal with translation. The difficulties appear because ‘things’ to be translated from SL do not exist in the corresponding culture of the other language. Hence, cultural differences are very important to understand in translation like linguistic does.

Nord (1997) states that a unit of translation is culture, not word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or text, which should became serious attention from the translator. This statement is conceived by House (2002) says that someone does not translate language but culture and in translation we transfer a culture not language. That’s why cultural understanding plays important role in translation. Therefore, as a translator should not only know the grammar, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or text but also to understand the culture is an absolute compulsory.

Some expressions of figurative language such as phrasal verb, idiom, poetry, simile, metaphor and proverb are difficult, perhaps it is impossible to translate them because they come out from the life and environment of people from specific cultures. Thus, different environment may express the use of different linguistic means to express the same experience. It is the complex context of the relation between two cultures, two thoughts which characterize translation. This is proving the language relativity theory states that a meaning of a word related to cultural and ecology of the user of a language.

An Arab hearing good news may use the expression “atslaja qolbii” (lit, he snowed my heart) to express his satisfaction with the good news. The use of “snow” in the Arabic expression may be explained by the fact that for an Arab who lives in a hot environment anything that is cool is desired. However, for a French to express the same emotion, he/she may use the expression "çam'arechauffé le coeur" (lit, it warmed my heart). Thus, to express the same expression may impose the use of different linguistic means that conducted by the different seasons and some factors.

In America to express prepare everything before activity, usually it is expressed by saying “better safe than sorry”, in Arab world people use the expression ”qobla arramaau tamlaai alkanaaini” (lit, before shooting, put the arrow), and in Indonesia will say “sedia payung sebelum hujan” to express the same feeling. The different linguistic means affected by the difference of cultural and ecology of the user of a language.

The problem of translation is not only a set of verbal and grammar forms, but also a system of ideas and thoughts specify to it. This means, meaning is the basic link between culture and language. That’s why a good translator should not only bilinguals but also bicultural. It is generally understood that culture affects the translational discourse in many ways. Thus, it is very important for translators to know and understand the culture, then recognize kinds of figurative languages, both in the SL and TL text to find the relevant strategies in the process of translating cultural aspect in order to create a discourse activity.

The corpuses of this study were “The Adventures of Pinocchio” and its Indonesian translation, which translated into “Petualangan Pinocchio”. This study focused only on idioms and proverbs. Idioms and proverbs come from the culture of the language and to translate those are a difficult task because a translator has to understand not only the grammatical rules but also the culture of two languages.

The motivation for this study is the need felt for clarifying and describing the way how to translate idioms and proverbs naturally in order to achieve the goal of translation.

1.2 Research Question

Relating to the background above, the writer formulates the problems into two main research questions as follows:

a. What is the most frequent strategy applied in translation of idioms and proverbs?
b. Are idioms and proverbs translated idiomatically and naturally?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study cannot be separated from the above problem statements, therefore the objectives of the study are:

a. To find out the most frequently strategy applied for translating idioms and proverbs.
b. To find out if the idioms and proverbs are translated idiomatically and naturally.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Beside the main purpose that has been described above, this study can be used as reference or study sample of translation class and to understand how natural the translating idioms and proverbs in a literature.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The writer focused this research in Indonesian translation of idioms and proverbs; they consist of 200 idioms and nine proverbs in English.

1.6 Definition of Terms

These terms are very important in order to avoid misunderstanding in this study.

a. Translation

   Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondlsy in terms of style. (Nida, 1974: 12)

b. Literal Language

   Literal language is language that means exactly what is said. Most of the time, people use literal language.

c. Figurative Language

   Figurative language is language that means more than what it says on the surface. Often used by poets and other writers.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Idiom

An expression can be understood only as a whole and not by analyzing its constituent parts, when taken together has a meaning different to its literal interpretation that's why the meaning should be taken figuratively. Phrases that carry different meanings than the literal definition of their component words are called idiomatic expression or idiom. Idiom originally is come from speech peculiar or proper to a people or country.

An idiom (Latin: *idioma*, "special property", from Greek: *ἰδίωμα – idíōma*, "special feature, special phrasing, a peculiarity", f. Greek: *ἴδιος – ídios*, "one's own") is a phrase or a fixed expression that has a figurative, or sometimes, meaning. An idiom's figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning. There are thousands of idioms, and they occur frequently in all languages. It is estimated that there are at least twenty-five thousand idiomatic expressions in the English language. (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idiom)

In Arabic dictionary idiom can be defined with عبارة اصطلاحية أو تعبيرا اصطلاحي (Ali dan Ahmad 1998: 511 and 1267) according to Ba'albaki that are عبارة ذات معنى لا يمكن أن يستمد من مجرد فهم معاني كلماتها منفصلة (Munir Ba'albaki: 2002) beside that Shiniy give another definition of idiom تعبيرات أو مجموعات من الكلمات التي لا نستطيع استنتاج معانيها من المعاني المستقلة لكل كلمة فيها (Ismail Shiniy: 1981).

The description above is supported by *Cambridge dictionary* (1995: 701) describe idiom as “a group of word in a fixed order having a particular meaning different from the meanings of each word understood on its own, as one of the figurative languages has denotative meaning or hidden meaning, such a phrase that almost nobody knows why it means like that.” That’s why the idiom's individual elements are different to its literal meaning. For this matter an idiom should be learned in context. In contrast, idioms are often learnt as a single unit without taking into account the meaning of their parts.

Thus, an idiom is an expression consists of two words or more and become a unit of word that can not be understood literally, even when a person understands the grammar and the meaning component of the words because idioms do not mean exactly what the words say and only knows the meaning word by word of the idiom, the overall point is still unclear.

2.2 Proverb

Proverb has different name in every nation which refers to their culture. In Indonesia and Malaysia it knows as Peribahasa or Pepatah, in China called as yanyu (谚语) whereas in Japan as kotowaza (ことわざ). Proverbs has a general functions as “folk wisdom,” general advice about how to socialize with the people in daily life. Some proverbs are clear comparison which begins with like, to compare, thus, a similitude, representation, and comparison. A proverb usually used as the easiest way to give advice, warning, or satire. Proverbs are used to support arguments, to provide

lessons and instruction, and to stress shared values. In conclusion if we want to know what the intention of proverb we have to know the culture of the proverb come from what culture and the ecosystem.

According to the *Cambridge dictionary* explain proverb as “a short sentence, etc., usually known by many people, stating something commonly experienced or giving advice.” Proverb is a groups of words or short sentence that have stiff composition and has certain intentions or advice about a way of life or the rule of behavior broad sense, contains truth, nice to be heard, and wisdom its words. It is also knows as just expressions of truth based on common sense or practicality and most of the time proverbs can refer to a certain sense of wisdom.

In another definition Paterson’s remark that “the proverb has no father” applies only to folk proverbs and that in a loose sense, in that they belong to a culture or civilization. That is why the identity of the originator is lost as the proverb is passed down from generation to generation.

The meaning of a proverb can easily be deduced from the meanings of the words which constitute it because they display shared cultural wisdom. For instance, the proverb “penny wise, pound foolish” is a proof when America was a British colony and used the pound as currency and because they are folk wisdom. They are often strongly reflected the cultural values and physical environment from which they arise. For instance, island cultures such as Hawaii have proverbs about the sea and fishes and eastern culture has proverbs about the forest and elephants.

According to the above definitions, a proverb must be a sentence and follow the grammatical rule while an idiom is a phrase or a group of words and not always grammatical.

2.3 Strategy of Translation of Idiom

Baker (1992:68) states the main difficulties involved in translating idioms and fixed expressions may be identified as follows:

1. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the TL.
2. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the TL, but its context of use may be different.
3 An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time.

Another study of analyzing strategies to translate idiom and fix expression was conducted by Rurry Prihartini (2003), as cited from Baker there are four offered to overcome the difficulties in translating idiom and fixed expression. Those are as follows:

2.3.1 Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source language idiom and consists of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved.

2.3.2 Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a form similar to that of the source idiom or expression but consists of different lexical items.

2.3.3 Translation by paraphrase

There are plenty of terms used to refer to this strategy: 'metaphor into non-metaphor' (Toury, 1995, p.82), 'communicative paraphrase' (Hervey and Higgins, 1992, p.32), 'reducing to metaphor to sense' (Newmark, 1988, p.109). When a match not exists in the TL or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text, the best way is to paraphrase the idiomatic expression in the TL, therefore a translator can translating by paraphrase.

2.3.4 Translation by Omission

The translators sometimes can simply omit when translating the word, from the source text because it is not vital enough to the development of the text. Toury (1995, p.82) calls it 'metaphor to 0', as this strategy implies that sometimes an idiom may be omitted in the target language. According to Baker (1992, p.77) omission is allowed only in some cases: first, when there is no close equivalent in the target language; secondly, when it is difficult to paraphrase; finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons.

2.4 Strategy of Translation of Proverb

Regarding strategy for translating proverb, it is based on Beekman and Callow's suggestion (1974).

2.4.1 The words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb

This strategy can be applied if the proverb has no close match and the meaning can be accepted in term of not affects the equivalent lexical items.

2.4.2 It can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb

This is can be used if there is a proverb in target language which is roughly conveys the same meaning as that of the source language proverb and in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items.

2.4.3 Its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly

If the local proverb meaning in target language not affects the equivalent lexical items, its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly. The translators may use the less expressive word if the source language has differences in expressive meaning which is more difficult to handle because the target-language equivalent is less emotionally than the source–language item.

2.5 Idiomatic Translation

There are some considerations which follow the process of translation which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. These explanations are clarified in some definition of translation stated by some experts.

According to the American theorist Venuti (1995: 17), translation is "a process by which the chain of signifiers that constitutes the source-language text is replaced by a chain of signifiers in the target language which the translator provides

on the strength of an interpretation". It aim is “to bring back a cultural other as the same, the recognizable, even the familiar; and this aim always risks a wholesale domestication of the foreign text, often in highly self-conscious projects, where translation serves an appropriation of foreign cultures for domestic agendas, cultural, economic, and political” Venuti (1995: 18). In here, the viability of a translation is established by its relationship to the cultural and social conditions under which the translation is produced and read.

Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text to target language (TL) from source language (SL)”. In this definition they do not explain directly of the object being transferred as a meaning or message, the focus only on the topic of written text. On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message”. This definition is more clear than the others explanation. Both of them conclude that translation is closely related to the problems of the languages meaning and equivalence, in here they explain that a translator should be focus to the receiver of the message not merely on the topic.

Moreover, Mounin (1976) suggests that to translate is not only to respect the structural or linguistic meaning of a text but also the global meaning of the message including the environment, the period, the culture, etc. different environment may impose the use of different linguistic means to express the same experience. Translation basically is a process of giving a real and true meaning based on the

context or given-linguistic discourse of a language into another language, more than only grammatical structure of the SL of transferring words.

Idiomatic translation is a translation that tells the real meaning or source text with using equivalent lexical item even if the forms and structure of the source language is different in order that goal of idiomatic translation is to produce a translation that sound like the original in the target language. This means that the translation will bring the original source language into contemporary language expression.

There is a divergence of grammatical structure and form because the focus is on idiomatic expression that not exists in the SL but can be applied in the TL. The advantages of this method are by using this method the translation product is more live and natural and it orientates to the TL not on the SL both on the meaning and the grammatical structure of the TL.It can be drawn that the importance of idiomatic translation is getting the close meaning to the TL. Its meaning should not sound strange in spite of in different form, in another word makes sense to the reader and provides the basis for the principle of similar response both in the grammatical structures and in the choice of lexical itemsd. Idiomatic translation or meaning-based translations makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

The basic principle is that an idiomatic translation reproduces the meaning of the SL (that is, the meaning intended by the original communicator) in the natural form of the receptor language. Meaning of a phrase in one language cannot always be

translated in the way as follow the grammatical rule. It can be replace or search the same consept orexpression in the TL. The Indonesian phrase '*panjang tangan*' is not always translated as '*long hands*' in English language. If it means 'hands which is long', it will be equivalent with the English phrase '*housebreaker*'. There two factor that a translation as idiomatic according to Larson's (1984), those are in the choice of lexical item and in the grammatical construction.

2.5.1 Choice of Lexical Items

Many lexical items are either a whole word or part of a word, whereas many other lexical items consist of parts of one or more words or of multiple words in their entirety. A basic question in this area concerns the form-meaning correspondence. Many multi-word lexical items cannot be construed as constituents in syntax in any sense.

A lexical item (or lexical unit, lexical entry) is a single word, a part of a word, or a chain of words (= catena) that forms the basic elements of a language's lexicon (≈ vocabulary). Examples are cat, traffic light, take care of, by the way, and it's raining cats and dogs. Lexical items can be generally understood to convey a single meaning, much as a lexeme, but are not limited to single words. Lexical items are like semes in that they are "natural units" translating between languages, or in learning a new language. In this last sense, it is sometimes said that language consists of grammaticalized lexis, and not lexicalized grammar. The entire store of lexical items in a language is called its lexis. (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexicon)

The TL may make more or fewer different in meaning than the SL. It is never mind that the form of the the choice of lexical items is different if the reader can easilly understand the intention of the translated text because the most important thing is the readcer can't distract with the context in term of the difference between cultures of two languages.

2.5.2 Grammatical Structure

English as SL and TL is Indonesian both of two languages in grammatical structures are different. Baker defines grammar as 'the set of rules which determines the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language and the kind of information which has to be made regularly explicit in the utterance' (1992:83). It is why the translator encounters difficulties in finding the direct equivalent in target language.

This lacks of grammatical categories often result in some change in the information in the target language; adding or omitting information. Grammatical categories in which the translators often encounters problems such as number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice should be reduce. The grammatical structure should focus on the rule in the TL not follow the grammatical on the SL to make it familiar in TL eye and easy to understand the translation product.

The system of rules in one language is different from other language will have role for the translator in his or her decision making in the process of translation. For example, in this case, is the process of translation which involves Indonesian and English language. Both languages have different system on the structure of noun

phrase. Noun phrases of English language usually follow the structure of modifier + noun head. While that of Indonesian language usually follow the rule of D-M (*Diterangkan – Menerangkan*) where modifier comes after the noun head. To clarify this fact, this comparison can be the example. The English phrase ‘a handsome boy’ is translated into ‘*seorang lelaki ganteng*’ in Indonesian language.

2.6 Natural Translation

One of the main requirements in any translation product is that the translations have to be seems natural. It means that it is an important how the readers of the TL text accept equivalent as the readers concept of the SL text. Natural here means equivalent, according to Vinay and Dalbernet (1958), equivalence refers to a strategy that describes the same situation by using completely different stylistic or structural methods for producing equivalent texts. These statements explain natural is a term or expression known as an established equivalent for the SL.

Nida (1969) claims that the 'old' focus of translation is the form of the message, but the 'new' focus is the response of the receptor, in his opinion the aim of translation is to achieve an equivalent effect on the TL reader similar to that produced on the SL reader by the original text. More clearly (Nida, 1975: 130) states “translators are permanently faced with the problems of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in a source language (SL) and finding the most appropriate technique of successfully conveying these aspects in the target language (TL)”. Accordingly, the form of the message can be changed in order to get the meaning. The extent to which form is changed depends on linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages.

Here, he stresses that transfer a meaning in translation from the SL to the TL is not a problem if the form changes, the most important point is the meaning and consistent.

In this way, a translator should be completely aware of his activity and try to maintain his or her goodness. Finally, the translator's task is to create conditions under which the source language author and the target language reader can interact with one another (Lotfipour, 1997). Basically, there is no universal naturalness. Naturalness depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership of the topic or situation. Thus, it should be consist of all elements in translation they are translator as mediator, client, source text, and the goal of translation influenced by social context and culture of the element of translation.

A translator can translate language easily but we can’t translate meaning correctly because naturalness should be based on the topic or situation and the relationship between the writer and the reader. More clearly, naturalness translation is a process of catch the meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language with a condition that the TL reader has the same feeling while doing discourse activity with the SL does. Based on these explanations, naturalness translation is the idea when translation should be aim reproduce the same effect on the SL for the TL as the original did in it is original styles.

Based on the meaning of translation equivalence, Nida (1975) distinguishes two types of equivalence, formal and dynamic equivalence.

a) Formal equivalence ‘focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In such a translation one is concerned with such correspondences as

poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, idiom to idiom, metaphor to metaphor, and proverb to proverb.

b) Dynamic equivalence is based on the principle of equivalent effect, i.e. that the relationship between receiver and message should aim at being the same as that between the original receivers and the SL message.

In formal equivalence, the means of the message in the receptor culture is constantly compared with the messages in the source culture to determine the standard of accuracy and correctness. Therefore, in the process of translation, the translator may add some information with the expectation it does not contradict the message of the sentence.

Natural translation has to see not only on grammar and lexicon but also culture as an important thing. To conclude, Nida in Munday (2001) states that 'this receptor-orientated approach consider adaptations of grammar, of lexicon and of cultural references to be essential in order to achieve naturalness; the TL text should not show interference from the SL and the 'foreigness' of the ST setting is minimized' (p.42).

2.6.1 Cultural References

Every single language as a social phenomenon has its own culture, beside as an instrument communication, language being a mean of individual expression. Language is very hard to understand if it corelated to it's culture because culture is essential to understand all the implications of the literary translation and make culture as an important issue to be solved that's why the intention of a meaning should be

searched by referring to the context and the culture of the target language. By replace a cultural term or expression with an item in the TL which does not have the same form of grammatical structure but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader. The advantage is the readers can identify a concept which familiar to the readers.

Alejandra Patricia Karamanian in '*Translation and Culture*' (http: //accurapid.com/journal/19culture2.htm, updated on: 02/26/2005) states:

> *We are not just dealing with words written in a certain time, space and sociopolitical situation; most importantly it is the "cultural" aspect of the text that we should take into account. The process of transfer, i.e., re-coding across cultures, should consequently allocate corresponding attributes vis-à-vis the target culture to ensure credibility in the eyes of the target reader.*

Generally, its known that a translator should be well aware of the beliefs, attitudes, values and rules of the source culture, to understand them and to adequately translate them in the target culture but translating culture-specific items is a complex experience, a translator should feel ourselves as being part of the religious, political, historical and traditional customs and usage of the source culture.

2.6.1.1 No Interference From the SL

The impact of the original should be re-established in such a style that it must look natural in the receptor language. For Nida, a natural translation requires conformance to the receptor language and culture in which the quality of linguistic

appropriateness is only noticeable when it is absent, resulting in a translation that does not carry any trace of foreign.

In order to achieve the naturalness, a translation work should use forms of speech commonly in use in the TL, a translator must avoid word for word rendering to over loose translation to reduce the sense of the SL cultures and reproduces it in his own terms to produce a similar response of the effect which the SL produces on the audience must be similar to that of the TL.

2.6.1.2 Minimized the 'Foreignness' of the ST Setting

Nida postulates the impossibility of both creating such an illusory effect on the lexical level and eliminating the traces of foreign setting, especially when terms that identify cultural specialties come into view. Minimizing the 'Foreigness' of the ST setting is very important in order to make the translation work success, a translator should be focus on the TL reader as a whole, for example is avoid word for word translation with find a perfect identity between the SL and the TL cultures.

Having a natural and easy form of expression, the linguistics of the ST must not be altered the SL and the manner of the work should be the same with that the original in its style in term of producing a similar response in this case the translation product should have all the ease of the original text; it involves replacing SL word or expression with the TL word or expression from a different word category.

2.7 Cultural Specific Items *(CSIs)*

What is the definition of culture? In case study of translation, culture has a very wide definition and it involve all of aspects in human live that conducted by

social aspect. This concept about culture is defined by Gohring (1977) and Newmark (1988) as follows:

According to Gohringin Snell-Hornby, (1995: 40) culture is “everything one needs to know, master and feel in order to judge where people’s behavior conforms to or deviates from what is expected from them in their social roles, and in order to make one’s own behavior conform to the expectations of the society concerned – unless one is prepared to take the consequences of deviant behavior.”

In simplify Newmark (1988: 94) briefly state culture as “the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expressions.” The all saying and norm that occur in the society can be seen as culture. So that language and culture then language and behavior have vital correlation. Besides that, from the culture someone explain something and understands the world from culture through language.

In term of cultural specific items, Gambier (2004: 159) refers to such “concepts as 'culture-specific references' and asserts that they are different aspects of life such as education, politics, history, art, institutions, legal systems, units of measurement, place names, foods and drinks, sports and national pastimes, as experienced in different countries and nations of the world”. For instance Nord (1997: 34) uses the term 'cultureme' to refer to these culture specific items. In simple way he defines cultureme as “a cultural phenomenon that is present in culture X but not present (in the same way) in culture Y”. The definitions can be straightforwardly that cultural specific-terms are things, behavior as identity of language which is different,

and some may have similarity but it is very rare in different languages with the same pattern.

Larson (1984: 431) also notes that “different cultures have different view.” Some societies are more technical and others less technical. This difference is “reflected in the amount of vocabulary which is available to talk about a particular topic” Larson (1984: 95). Therefore, the custom of people who use English as native language will have the different cultural point of view with people in Indonesia who use Indonesian as a national language.

Based on the definitions above, the writer draw conclusion that cultural specific items are terms, things or objects that not exist in a society but exist in another which is different because they come from the culture where they life and the condition of the environment. Moreover, Newmark (1998) belief that a large number of words can be reproduced a special language or terminology of a speech community when that community concentrates on a particular topic. In line with this theory of cultural word, he classifies five different classes of "cultural categories", they are:

1. *Ecology* (flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills);
2. *Material culture* (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport);
3. *Social culture* (work and leisure);
4. *Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts* (political and administrative, religious, artistic);
5. *Gestures and habits.*

There are also others classification of culture-specific items into the above mentioned groups; some additional items were included, diminutives, address forms and nicknames.

2.8 Review of Previous Study

The study about natural translation of idioms and proverbs had been done before in the same corpus but in Persian translation which is conducted by Farahani and Ghasemi (2012) with the title "The Naturalness in Translation of Idioms and Proverbs: The Case of a Persian Translation of Pinocchio."

The result of his study of analysis idioms show that the translator in translating 200 different of idioms, the most frequent strategy was belonged to the third strategy that is translation by paraphrasing with 86 idioms or 43%.

As for the proverbs, 9 proverbs were found in the corpus, the most frequent strategy belonged to the second strategy that is it can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb, with 6 proverbs or 66.66%.

In his reaseach, he found that the translator used the natural forms of the Persian language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical item. The translator even applied the Persian currency, measure and figures in his translation instead of the existing ones in the SL which made the translation not seems to be as a translation and looked like an original one.

The translator also considered the receptor –oriented approach thoroughly in his translation and used a lot of casual words, colloquialisms and collocation or

idioms. He even applied a lot of Persian idioms and proverbs which do not exist in the original text, or are used in place of simple sentences of TT.

He even applies cultural references in his translation to achieve naturalness and minimized the foreignness of the ST setting so it made the translated text did not show any interference from the source language. Considering those mentioned issues, the research in Persian translation concludes that the translation equivalent of the idioms and proverbs are natural.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer describes the detail of the method of investigation. It consists of several parts; design of the study, source of the data, procedure of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Design of the Study

The design of this study is a corpus-based research and descriptive-comparative one which aims to highlight strategies of translating idioms and proverbs from English to Indonesian, thus this study will describe the factual and authentic data from the corpus by comparing the English and Indonesian version. Farahani (2005) believes that by examining the translation of idiomatic expressions is the way how to checking the degree of the naturalness of the translated text.

This refers to Holmes (1972/1988) as cited in Munday (2001) in his map of translation studies defined descriptive translation studies (DTS) and believed that DTS has three possible branches: product-oriented DTS, process-oriented DTS, and function oriented DTS. This research is a product-oriented study which is based on an analysis of a corpus to explore existing translation strategies and procedures in TL text and compares with the original ones.

3.2 Sources of the Data

According to Arikunto (1998:114), data resource is “the subject from which the data can be found’. The source of the data in this research is written data taken from ‘The Adventures of Pinocchio’ and its Indonesian translation as the corpus of this study. ‘The adventures of Pinocchio’ is a novel written by Collodi (Pseudonym of Carlo Lorenzini) in 1988. The Novel was translated from Italian into English by E. Harden. Then, this novel was translated from English into Indonesian by Lulu Wijaya which is published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta in the year 2014.

3.3 Procedure of Data Collection

The data in this study is collected from both English and Indonesian version. According to Arikunto (2002:126) there are “four methods in collecting data namely (1) interview, (2) observation, (3) questionnaire, (4) document.” In this study, the writer uses documentation and an observation in order to collect the data. The document method used as the data are in the form of printed text; the English and the Indonesian version of the novel. The observation as follows:

(1) Observing

For collected the data, the writer highlighted the idioms and proverbs in the original text. Then, the Indonesian translation of each English idiom and proverb was found from the corpus. In order to compare the English idioms and proverbs with the Indonesian ones, they were put into two separate tables.

(2) Identifying

The writer identified the strategies used in translating the English sentences into Indonesian. This was done by matching every expression which found in the English text with the meaning in Indonesian. The writer analyzed what were the strategies used by the translator to translate the idioms and proverbs.

(3) Classifying

In this step; the selected expressions were classified into the specific strategies of two separated tables. The writer classified the Indonesian translations of idioms and proverbs respectively. Then, the frequency and percentage of occurrences within a specific translation strategy were measured.

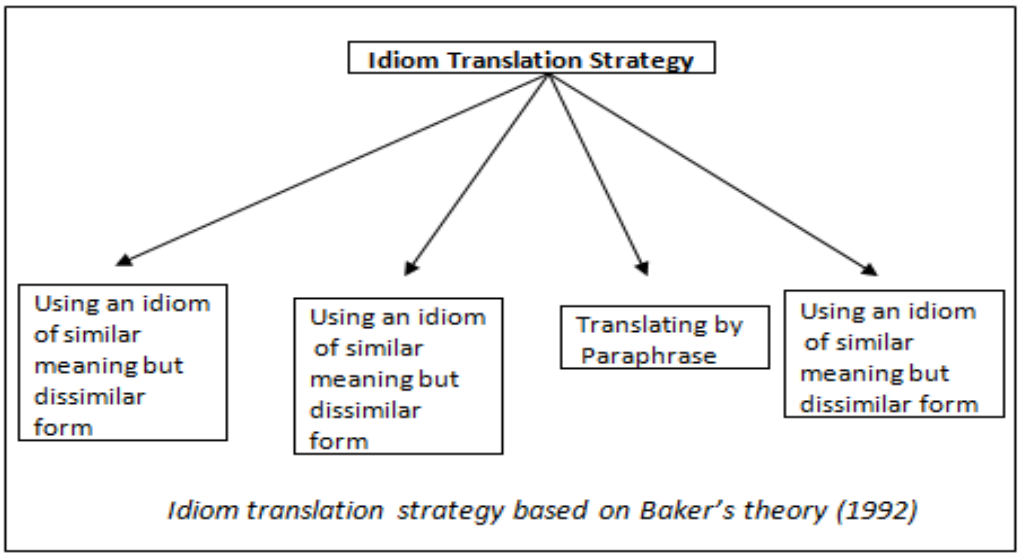
(4) Evaluating

Moreover, the writer found out whether the idioms and proverbs were translated idiomatically on the basis of Larson's theory by analyzing the text. The grammatical constructions and the choice of lexical items of the translated text were examined to see wheter the natural forms of the Indonesian language was observed. The translated text was read to determine whether the translator used foreign words of ST or minimized them in her translation on the basis of Nida's theory to see how natural the grammatical constructions of the sentences and the choice of lexicons were.

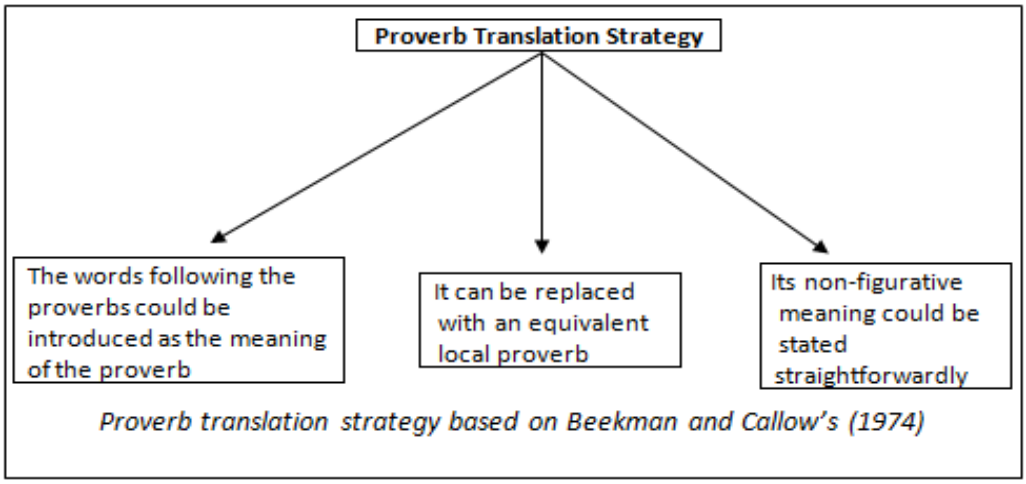
3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The theoretical framework of this study starts from the idea that the aim of an idiomatic translation is to achieve the nearest natural equivalent in the target language to match the ideas of the original text both in the grammatical structures and the choice of lexical items.

This analysis of this study focused on the Indonesian translation of idioms and proverbs. The data found in source text will be compared to see the strategy used by the translator in translating idioms based on strategies which were proposed by Baker (1992) regarding translation of proverbs, it is based on Beekman and Callow's (1974).

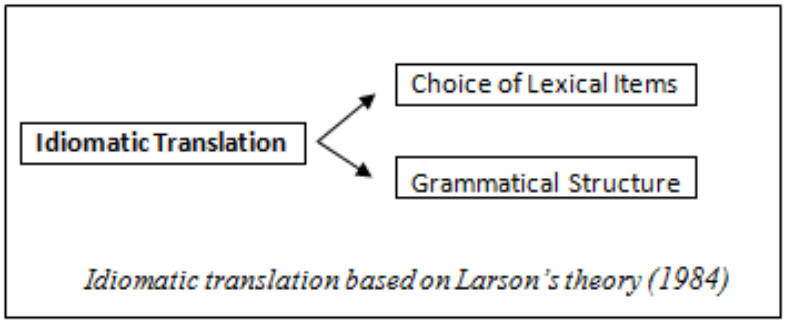

Idiom Translation Strategy
Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form
Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form
Translating by Paraphrase
Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

Idiom translation strategy based on Baker's theory (1992)


Proverb Translation Strategy
The words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb
It can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb
Its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly

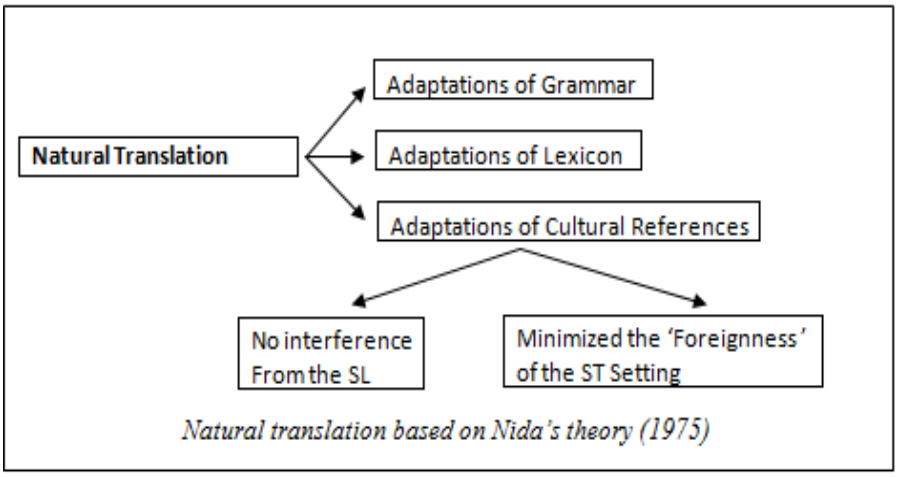
Proverb translation strategy based on Beekman and Callow's (1974)

The idiomatic and naturalness of the translated text would be observed. The idiomatic translations were observed on the basis of Larson's theory. As Larson (1984) states, idiomatic translations in the receptor language use the natural forms they consist in the choice of lexical items and in the grammatical structure. So, it should be does not seems to be as a translation in the target language.



Idiomatic translation based on Larson's theory (1984)

Regarding naturalness, this study based on Nida's theory. As Nida (1975) states, naturalness is a key requirement. He defines the goal of dynamic equivalence as looking for the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message.


Natural Translation
Adaptations of Grammar
Adaptations of Lexicon
Adaptations of Cultural References
No interference From the SL
Minimized the 'Foreignness' of the ST Setting

Natural translation based on Nida's theory (1975)

The analysis would be presented in two separated tables. The Indonesian translated version observed in order to find out the most frequent apllied starategy in translating idioms and proverbs and wheter the translation was idiomatic and natural. The data will be described and interpreted into the writer own sentences to see whether the translation accepated in the target language and culture.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents two cases of figurative languages in the translation of the Novel. Those cases are; (1) idiom and (2) proverb. Those data consist of total 200 idioms and nine proverbs. Both heading is specified based on the type of strategies used by the translator to achieve equivalence in the SL. Related to the research question on the chapter I, the writer reports the findings of the study by presenting the data of idioms and proverbs found in the novel descriptively both in the English version and the Indonesian translation.

The data are English sentences as SL and Indonesian translation as TL. By analyzing the data the writer focuses on an analysis of a corpus to explore existing translation strategies in the TL and compares them with the original ones to see what strategies that the translator used to translate idioms and proverbs and whether they were translated idiomatically or literally.

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Translation for Translating Idiom

From the research that has been done, the writer found that the translator mostly uses the strategies in line with Mona Baker to overcome idioms translating problems in the novel. The idiom problems pose at using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrasing, and

omission. The most used strategy is translating by paraphrasing. Further finding for each category will be presented in the following section. The figurative meaning of an idiom will be briefly explained as found in the dictionary to differ it with the others figurative languages such as metaphor, phrasal verb, and simile. The dictionary that the writer uses in this research is the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English fifth edition.

4.1.1.1 Translating by using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the TL which conveys roughly the same meaning as the SL idiom, besides, consists of equivalent lexical item. This means SL idioms matched by TL idioms or identical at word level. These are taken from the data:

1) **Once upon a time**
   Meaning : A long time ago in the past
   English : ***Once upon a time*** *there was a piece of wood.* (p.2)
   Indonesia : ***Dahulu kala****, ada sepotong kayu.* (p.5)
2) **Good day**
   Meaning : A polite greeting or reply to a greeting when people first see each other in the day
   English : ***Good day****, Mastro Antonio.* (p.4)
   Indonesian : ***Selamat pagi****, Mastro Antonio.* (p.9)
3) **Good morning**
   Meaning : A polite greeting or reply to a greeting when people first see each other in the morning
   English : *"****Good morning****, Pinocchio," said the Fox.* (p.28)
   Indonesian :*"****Selamat pagi****, Pinocchio,"kata Rubah.* (p.149)

4) **Once or twice**

Meaning : A few times

English : ***Once or twice*** *he shouted.* (p.33)

Indonesian : ***Sekali atau dua kali*** *dia berteriak.* (p.56)

5) **Good night**

Meaning : A polite greeting or reply to a greeting when people first see each other in the night

English : *"**Good night**, Pinocchio.* (p.34)

Indonesian : "***Selamat malam**, Pinocchio.* (p.57)

6) **Break somebody's/someone's heart**

Meaning : To make somebody/one feel great sadness and distress

English : *A disobedient son who is **breaking his father's heart**!* (p.42)

Indonesian : *Anak pembangkang yang **menghancurkan hati ayahnya**!* (p.69)

7) **Good evening**

Meaning : A polite greeting or reply to a greeting when people first see each other in the evening

English : ***Good evening**, Melampo.* (p.58)

Indonesian : ***Selamat malam**, Melampo.* (p.96)

8) **Day and night**

Meaning : Continuously; all the time

English : *You who travel **day and night** through the sea.* (p.66)

Indonesian : *Kau yang berkelana **siang dan malam** di lautan.* (p.108)

9) **Scare to death**

Meaning : To frighten somebody very much

English : *"Mother mine!" cried the Marionette, **scared to death**.* (p.66)

Indonesian : *"Ya Tuhan!" seru si boneka tali, **setengah mati ketakutan**.* (p.108)

10) **With pleasure**

Meaning : Please to accept, agree, etc.

English : *"**With pleasure**, my boy"!* (p.68)

Indonesian : *"**dengan senang hati**, Nak!"* (p.111)

11) **One by one**

Meaning : Separately and in order

English : *And started to roll the fish into it, **one by one.*** (p.83)

Indonesian : *Dan mulai melumuri ikan-ikan dengan tepung, **satu demi satu.*** (p.134)

12) **Before dark**

Meaning : Before the sun goes dawn

English : *Only remember to return home **before dark**.* (p.90)

Meaning : *Tapi ingat, kau harus pulang **sebelum gelap**.* (p.144)

13) **Fall in love**

Meaning : To feel a sudden strong attraction for somebody or something

English : ***Fell in love** with him.* (p.95)

Indonesian : ***Jatuh cinta** padanya.* (p.152)

14) **The naked eye**

Meaning : The normal power of the eyes to see

English : *So small indeed that to **the naked eye** they could hardly be seen.* (p.100)

Indonesian : *Begitu kecil sehingga hamper tak bisa dilihat **mata telanjang**.* (p.159)

15) **Full speed**

Meaning : With as much speed and vigour as possible

English : *"**Full speed**!" and Pinocchio ran as fast as he could.* (p.109)

Indonesian :*"**Kecepatan penuh**! "dan Pinocchio berlari secepat mungkin.* (p.172)

16) **Change hands**

Meaning : To pass to a different owner

English : *The Donkey **changed hands**.* (p.110)

Indonesian : *Keledai itu pun **berpindah tangan**.* (p.174)

17) **Frighten somebody to death**

Meaning : To frighten somebody very much

English : *The sight of that monster **frightened him almost to death**!* (114)

Indonesian : *Melihat monster itu **membuatnya nyaris mati ketakutan**!* (p.181)

18) **Little by little**

Meaning : Slowly; gradually

English : ***Little by little** his diligence was rewarded.* (p.125)

Indonesia : ***Sedikit demi sedikit**, kerajinannya membuahkan hasil.* (p.119)

19) **Yes and no**

Meaning : Partly true or correct and partly not

English : *"Don't you recognize me?" said the Snail. "**Yes and no**."* (p.125)

Indonesia : *"Kau tidak mengenali aku?" Tanya Siput. "**Ya dan tidak**"* (p.200)

4.1.1.2 Translating by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

This strategy using idiom in the TL which conveys roughly the same meaning as the SL idiom, but it consists of different lexical items. This means SL idioms matched by TL idioms but different at word level. These are taken from the data:

1) **Look up and down**

Meaning : To examine somebody in a careful or critical way

English : ***Look up and down*** *the street.* (p.2)

Indonesia : ***Melihat ke kiri-kanan*** *jalan.* (p.6)

2) **See you**

Meaning : Goodbye

English : *I'll* ***see you*** *again!* (p.17)

Indoonesia : ***Sampai jumpa*** *lagi!* (p.29)

3) **Quick as a flash**

Meaning : Very quickly

English : ***Quick as a flash***. (p.23)

Indonesian : ***Secepat kilat***. (p.40)

4) **First of all**

Meaning : Before doing anything else, at the beginning; most importantly

English : ***First of all*** *answered the Marionette.* (p.29)

Indonesian : ***Pertama-tama*** *jawab si bonekatali.* (p.50)

5) **In the twinkling of an eyelid**

Meaning : Very quickly

English : ***In the twinkling of an eyelid****, the Cat leaped on him, and ate him.* (p.29)

Indonesian : ***Dalam sekejap****, Kucing menerkamnya dan memakanya.* (p.50)

6) **I am with you**

Meaning : To be able to follow what somebody is saying

English : *"Let us go.* ***I am with you****."* (p.31)

Indonesian :*"Ayo kita pergi.* ***Aku ikut****."* (p.53)

7) **Mind your business**

Meaning : Imperative not to interfere in other people's affairs

English : *Run along and* ***Mind your business.*** (p.35)

Indonesian : *Pergilah dan* ***tangani urusan kalian sendiri.*** (p.58)

8) **In the morning**

Meaning : During the morning of the next day; tomorrow morning

English : *When we return **in the morning**.* (p.39)

Indonesian : *Waktu kami kembali **pagi nanti**.* (p.64)

9) **Once again**

Meaning : One more time; another time

English : *The Lovely Maiden with Azure Hair **once again** looked out of her window*. (p.40)

Indonesian : *Gadis Cantik Berambut Biru tadi **sekali lagi** melihat ke luar jendela.* (p.66)

10) **At first glance/sight**

Meaning : As soon as somebody or something is seen

English : ***At first glance** I thought he was dead.* (p.40)

Indonesian : ***Sekilas pandang** ku sangka dia sudah mati.* (p.67)

11) **One after another**

Meaning : First one person or thing, and then another, and then another up to any number of a mount

English : ***One after another** the doctors came.* (p.41)

Indonesian : ***Satu persatu** dokter-dokter itu datang.* (p.68)

12) **More and more**

Meaning : Increasingly

English : ***More and more** confused.* (p.46)

Indonesian : ***Makin lama makin** kebingungan.* (p.76)

13) **No matter how**

Meaning : To be no importance of somebody

English : ***No matter how** he tried.* (p.47)

Indonesian : ***Tidak peduli sekeras** apapun dia berusaha.* (p.77)

14) **More or less**

Meaning : Almost

English : ***More or less*** *like any other field.* (p.49)

Indonesian : ***Kurang lebih*** *sama dengan ladang manapun.* (p.81)

15) **To and fro**

Meaning : Backwards and forwards

English : *He walked impatiently* ***to and fro***. (p.51)

Indonesian : *Dia berjalan* ***mondar mandir*** *dengan tak sabar.* (p.83)

16) **What if**

Meaning : What would happen if?

English : ***What if****, instead of a thousand.* (p.51)

Indonesian : ***Bagaimana kalau*** aku tidak hanya menemukan seribu keeping. (p.83)

17) **In the long run**

Meaning : With regard to the far/near future

English : ***In the long run****, they always lose out*. (p.54)

Indonesian : ***Dalam jangka panjang*** *mereka selalu rugi.* (p.89)

18) **Not at all**

Meaning : Definitely not

English : *Heavy?* ***Not at all****.* (p.62)

Indonesian : *Berat?* ***sama sekali tidak.*** (p.103)

19) **All (the) year round**

Meaning : Throughout the year

English : *A lazy fellow and a tramp* ***all year round.*** (p.70)

Indonesian : *Pemalas yang mengelandang* ***sepanjang hari****.* (p.114)

20) **More than gladly**

Meaning : Extremely happy

English : *"Gladly, very gladly,* ***More than gladly****!* (p.71)

Indonesian : *"Mau, sangat mau,* ***lebih dari mau****!* (p.115)

21) **Be up to somebody**

Meaning : To be left to somebody to decide

English : *And now it **is up to you**.* (p.72)

Indonesian : *Dan sekarang semua **tergantung padamu** sendiri.* (p.116)

22) **Wide awake**

Meaning : Fully awake; fully conscious or aware of things

English : *And **wide awake**, always the first to come in the morning.* (p.73)

Indonesian : *Dan selalu **segar bugar**, selalu yang pertama datang pagi.* (p.118)

23) **Sooner or later**

Meaning : One day; eventually

English : ***Sooner or later** make you lose your love for study.* (p.73)

Indonesian : ***Lambat laun** akan membuatmu kehilangan semangat belajar.* (p.118)

24) **Like the wind**

Meaning : Very fast

English : *Going **like the wind**.* (p.75)

Indonesian : *Dengan berlari **secepat angin**.* (p.121)

25) **Like a flash**

Meaning : Very quickly; at once

English : *And disappeared **like a flash**!* (p.84)

Indonesian : *Dan langsung lenyap **secepat kilat**!* (p.136)

26) **One day**

Meaning : At some time in the future

English : ***One day** I was about to become a boy.* (p.112)

Indonesian : ***Suatu hari**, aku akan menjadi anak lelaki*. (p.117)

27) **Like a shot**

Meaning : At once; without hesitating; immediately and eagerly

English : *Pinocchio went through the water **like a shot**.* (p.114)

Indonesian : *Pinochio melesat di air seperti **tembakan peluru**.* (p.181)

28) **Much longer**

Meaning : After a certain point in time

English : *He felt he could not go on **much longer***. (p.120)

Indonesia : *Dia merasa tak bisa terus berenang **lebih lama lagi***. (p.192)

29) **Here and there and everywhere**

Meaning : In many different places; all around

English : *Pinocchio searched **here and there and everywhere.*** (p.90)

Indonesian : *Pinocchio mencari **kesana, kesini,***

dan kemana-mana. (p.146)

4.1.1.3 Translating by paraphrasing

Where the expression is often reduced to sense and translation loss occurs. This strategy can be used when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages. Using this kind of strategy a translator transfers the meaning of an idiom using a single word or a group of words which roughly corresponds to the meaning of idiom but is not an idiom itself. Paraphrase is one of the most common strategies in the translation of idioms. Those are taken from the data:

1) **In the nick of time**

Meaning : Only just in time; at the last moment

English : *This has come **in the nick of time***. (p.2)

Indonesia : *Kayu ini muncul **tepat pada waktunya***. (p.6)

2) **Once more**

Meaning : One more time; another time

English : *To work **once more***. (p.2)

Indonesia : ***Kembali*** *bekerja.* (p.6)

3) **Be about to do something**

Meaning : To be on the point of doing something

English : *As he* ***was about*** *to give it the first blow.* (p.2)

Indonesian : *Ketika dia* ***baru saja akan*** *mengayunkan kapaknya untuk pertama kali.* (p.6)

4) **Up to something**

Meaning : As far as a particular level, number, amount, point, etc

English : *Even* ***up to*** *the ceiling.* (p.3)

Indonesian : *Bahkan* ***ke*** *langit-langit.* (p.7)

5) **In order to do something**

Meaning : With the purpose or intention of doing something

English : *He tried to sing a gay song* ***in order to*** *gain courage.* (p.3)

Indonesian : *Dia mencoba menyanyikan lagu ceria* ***untuk*** *menambahkan hatinya.* (p.7)

6) **As if**

Meaning : With the appearance of; apparently

English : *This time poor Mastro Cherry fell* ***as if*** *shot.* (p.3)

Indonesian : *Kali ini Mastro Cherry jatuh terjengkang* ***seperti*** *tertembak.* (p.8)

7) **Woe to somebody**

Meaning : There will be trouble for somebody

English : ***Woe to the one*** *who called him Polendina!* (p.4)

Indonesian : ***Malang nasib orang*** *yang memanggilnya Polendina!* (p.9)

8) **At somebody's service**

Meaning : Ready to help somebody

English : *Here I am,* ***at your service***. (p.4)

Indonesian : *Aku disini,* ***siap membantu***. (p.10)

9) **Of course**

Meaning : To indicate that what one is saying is generally understood and accepted

English : *"It was I, **of course**"!* (p.5)

Indonesian : *"kalau begitu, aku **rupanya**!"* (p.11)

10) **Settle one's account(s) (with somebody)**

Meaning : To punish somebody or cause them harm because they have caused one harm or suffering

English : *Thus having **settled their accounts**.* (p.6)

Indonesian : *Setelah **menuntaskan urusan** ini.* (p.12)

11) **Let alone**

Meaning : Without considering

English : *In despair he **let it alone.*** (p.7)

Indonesian : *Akhirnya dengan putus asa dia **membiarkanya.*** (p.14)

12) **No sooner…than …**

Meaning : Immediately when or after

English : ***No sooner** was it finished **than** it began to laugh.* (p.7)

Indonesian : ***Baru saja** selesai, mulut itu mulai tertawa*. (p.14)

13) **Poke fun at somebody**

Meaning : To mock somebody or something

English : *And **poke fun at him.*** (p.7)

Indonesian : *Dan **mengoloknya**.* (p.14)

14) **By/in leaps and bounds**

Meaning : Very rapidly

English : *For Pinocchio ran **in leaps and bounds**.* (p.8)

Indonesian : *Karena Pinocchio **berlari sekaligus meloncat dengan tangkas**.* (p.16)

15) **Laugh till/until one cries**

Meaning : To laugh so long or hard that there are tears in one's eyes

English : *Stood still to stare and to **laugh until they cried**.* (p.8)
Indonesian : *Berdiri tertegun untuk menonton dan **tertawa sampai keluar air mata**.* (p.16)

16) **On purpose**
Meaning : Not by accident; intentionally
English : *And seemed made **on purpose** for that very thing.* (p.9)
Indonesian : *Dan sepertinya **sengaja** dibuat untuk mempermudah menangkapnya.* (p.16)

17) **No doubt**
Meaning : Very probably
English : *Geppetto, **no doubt**, will beat him unmercifully*. (p.9)
Indonesian : *Geppetto, **pasti** akan memukulinya tanpa ampun*. (p.17)

18) **As for me**
Meaning : With regard to somebody/something
English : ***As for me***, let me tell you, I hate to study*!* (p.10)
Indonesian : ***Padahal aku ini**, kubilang ya, aku paling benci belajar!* (p.19)

19) **As yet**
Meaning : Until now/then
English : *He had eaten nothing **as yet**.* (p.12)
Indonesian : ***Sejauh ini** dia belum makan apa-apa*. (p.22)

20) **In the hope of something/that**
Meaning : Because of a wish for something/that
English : ***In the hope of** finding some charitable person*. (p.13)
Indonesian : ***Berharap** akan menemukan orang*. (p.24)

21) **In spite of**
Meaning : Not being prevented by something; regardless of something
English : *He was so hungry that, **in spite of it**, he ran out of the house.* (p.14)

Indonesian : *Dia begitu lapar sehingga **meskipun** jalanan gelap, dia berlari keluar dari rumah.* (p.25)

22) **Wait a minute**

Meaning : One has just noticed something or has a sudden idea

English : *"**Wait a minute** and I'll come right back."* (p.14)

Indonesian : *"**Tunggu sebentar**, aku segera kembali."* (p.26)

23) **As long as**

Meaning : Only if; on condition that

English : *I shall remember it **as long as** I live.* (p.16)

Indonesian : *Aku akan mengingatnya **sampai** mati.* (p.29)

24) **In store for somebody/something**

Meaning : Kept ready for future use; about to happen

English : *What life may hold **in store for us**!* (p.17)

Indonesian : *Apa yang akan terjadi **esok hari**!* (p.30)

25) **Castle in the air**

Meaning : Plans or hopes that are unlikely to be fulfilled

English : *Building hundreds of **castles in the air**.* (p.21)

Indonesian : *Membangun berates-ratus **istana di udara**.* (p.36)

26) **The day after tomorrow**

Meaning : If today is Wednesday, the day after tomorrow will be Friday

English : *And **the day after tomorrow** I'll do arithmetic.* (p.21)

Indonesian : *Dan **lusa** aku akan belajar aritmatika.* (p.36)

27) **Just now**

Meaning : At this moment

English : *But **just now** I can't give them to you.* (p.22)

Indonesian : *Tetapi **saat ini** aku belum bisa.* (p.38)

28) **What about..?**

Meaning : Asking for information or to get somebody opinion

English : ***What about** my hat?* (p.22)

Indonesian : ***Bagaimana kalau*** *topiku?* (p.38)

29) **As usual**

Meaning : In the same way as previously

English : ***As usual****, they were threatening each other.* (p.23)

Indonesian : ***Seperti biasa****, mereka saling mengancam.* (p.40)

30) **Then and there**

Meaning : At that time and places; immediately

English : ***Then and there****, the book changed hands.* (p.22)

Indonesian : ***Seketika itu juga****, buku berpindah tangan.* (p.38)

31) **A bit**

Meaning : Slightly; rather

English : *Harlequin and Pulcinella hesitated* ***a bit****.* (p.24)

Indonesian : *Harlequin and Pulcinella ragu* ***sejenak****.* (p.42)

32) **In your place**

Meaning : In your situation or circumstance

English : *Harlequin must burn* ***in your place****.* (p.26)

Indonesian : *Harlequin harus dibakar* ***sebagai ganti dirimu****.* (p.46)

33) **At first**

Meaning : At or in the beginning; to start with

English : *Fire Eater* ***at first*** *remained hard.* (p.26)

Indonesian : ***Mulanya*** *Pemakan Api tetap keras.* (p.47)

34) **God willing**

Meaning : To express the wish that one will be able to do as one intends or plans

English : *But, after today,* ***God willing****, he will suffer no longer.* (p.28)

Indonesian : *Tapi mulai hari ini,* ***kalau Tuhan mengizinkan****, dia tidak akan menderita lagi.* (p.49)

35) **Least of all**

Meaning : To the smallest degree

English : *Pinocchio ate **least of all***. (p.32)

Indonesian : *Pinocchio yang makan **paling sedikit***. (p.55)

36) **Too bad**

Meaning : A shame; a pity

English : *"**Too bad!** That offense would have been more than pleasing to me.* (p.33)

Indonesian : *"**Sayang!** Penghinaan itu sebenarnya lebih menyenangkan untukku.* (p.56)

37) **Round about**

Meaning : Near; in the surrounding area

English : ***Round about** him, not a leaf stirred*. (p.33)

Indonesian : ***Disekitar**nya, bahkan daun pun tak bergerak.* (p.56)

38) **Who goes there?**

Meaning : To order somebody or to say who they are

English : *Once or twice he shouted, "**Who goes there?**"* (p.33)

Indonesian : *Sekali atau dua tiga kali dia berteriak, "**Siapa disitu?**"* (p. 56)

39) **Even if**

Meaning : In spite of the fact or belief that; no matter whatever

English : ***Even if** I were to meet them on the road.* (p.35)

Indonesian : ***Kalaupun** aku bertemu mereka di jalan.* (p.58)

40) **On account of something**

Meaning : Because of something; for this/that reason

English : ***On account of** the gold pieces in his mouth.* (p.35)

Indonesian : ***Karena** mulutnya mengulum kepingan emas.* (p.59)

41) **As best as he could**

Meaning : Not perfectly but as well as one is able to

English : *He tried with head and hands and body to show, **as best he could.*** (p.35)

Indonesian : *Dia berusaha menggunakan kepala dan tanganya untuk menunjukkan,* ***semampu mungkin.*** (p.59)

42) **None other than**

Meaning : No one else but

English : *The Lovely Maiden with Azure Hair was* ***none other than*** *a very kind Fairy.* (p.40)

Indonesian : *Gadis Cantik Berambut Biru ini* ***tak lain dan tak bukan*** *adalah Peri amat baik hati.* (p.66)

43) **At the sight**

Meaning : As soon as somebody is seen

English : *Filled with pity* ***at the sight*** *of the poor little fellow.* (p.40)

Indonesian : *Hatinya dipenuhi rasa iba* ***melihat*** *boneka kecil itu.* (p.66)

44) **In a hurry**

Meaning : Very quickly; more quickly than usual

English : *A real coachman* ***in a hurry*** *to get to his destination.* (p.41)

Indonesian : *Kusir yang* ***terburu-buru*** *hendak sampai ke tujuanya.* (p.68)

45) **As far as**

Meaning : To the extent that; as much as

English : *But* ***as far as*** *I'm concerned.* (p.42)

Indonesian : *Tetapi* ***dalam*** *hematku.* (p.70)

46) **Not a bit**

Meaning : Not at all; not in any way

English : ***Not a bit****. I'd rather die than drink that awful medicine.* (p.44)

Indonesian : ***Sedikitpun tidak*** *aku lebih suka mati daripada minum obat memuakkan ini.* (p.73)

47) **Even now**

Meaning : In spite of what has/had happened

English : *I can't drink it* ***even now.*** (p.44)

Indonesian : *Aku* ***tetap*** *tak bisa meminumnya.* (p.72)

48) **For nothing**

Meaning : With no reward or result; to no purpose

English : *We have made the trip **for nothing**.* (p.45)

Indonesian : *Kali ini **percuma** saja kita repot-repot datang.* (p.74)

49) **Feel sorry for**

Meaning : To feel sympathy for somebody or to feel pity for of somebody

English : *She began to **feel sorry for** him.* (p.47)

Indonesian : *Dia pun mulai **kasihan** pada boneka itu.* (p.77)

50) **So much for somebody/something**

Meaning : There is nothing further to be said or done about somebody/something

English : *Who has suffered **so much for** my sake*. (p.47)

Indonesian : *Yang sudah **begitu banyak** menderita demi aku.* (p.78)

51) **The other night**

Meaning : Recently

English : ***The other night**, when you left me alone at the Inn.* (p.47)

Indonesian : ***Malam itu** setelah kalian meninggalkanku sendirian di Kedai.* (p.78)

52) **Any moment**

Meaning : At the present time; now

English : *Who will be here at **any moment** now.* (p.48)

Indonesian : *Yang **sebentar lagi** akan tiba disini.* (p.80)

53) **Good luck**

Meaning : Somebody be fortunate and successful

English : *Wishing him **good luck**, went on their way.* (p.50)

Indonesian : *Mendoakan dia **berhasil**, lalu pergi.* (p.82)

54) **As to**

Meaning : Concerning something

English : *You who are such a little silly **as to** believe that gold can be sown in a field.* (p.52)

Indonesian : *Kau ini benar-benar dungu **kalau** percaya bahwa emas bisa ditumbuhkan di lading.* (p.84)

55) **No more**

Meaning : Neither and not more

English : *When the Marionette had **no more** to say.* (p.52)

Indonesian : *Setelah si boneka tali **kehabisan** kata-kata.* (p.86)

56) **In that case**

Meaning : If that happens or has happened; if that is the situation

English : ***In that case** you also are free.* (p.53)

Indonesian : ***Kalau begitu** kau juga bebas.* (p.87)

57) **From … on**

Meaning : Starting at the specified time and continually after that

English : ***From now on**, I'll be different.* (p.54)

Indonesian : ***Mulai sekarang**, aku akan berubah.* (p.88)

58) **On the contrary**

Meaning : To emphasize that what follow is true, and is the opposite of what was said previously

English : ***On the contrary**, the green Serpent, who had seemed, until then, wide awake.* (p.55)

Indonesian : ***Sebaliknya**, Ular hijau itu, yang sedari tadi tampak bangun.* (p.90)

59) **Full of life**

Meaning : Having a lot of energy;

English : *Wide awake and **full of live.*** (p.55)

Indonesian : *Tampak bangun dan **penuh semangat hidup.*** (p.90)

60) **Head over heels**

Meaning : Rolling the body over in a forward direction

English : *Fell **head over heels** backward.* (p.55)

Indonesian : *Jatuh **terjengkang** ke belakang.* (p.90)

61) **On the spot**

Meaning : Immediately; there and then

English : *At last he burst an artery and died **on the spot**.* (p.55)

Indonesian : *Sehingga akhirnya salah satu pembulu darahnya pecah dan matilah dia **seketika**.* (p.90)

62) **How come**

Meaning : How does/did it happen (that…)? ;

English : *"**How came** you to be caught in this trap?"* (p.56)

Indonesian : *"**Bagaimana** kau bisa masuk perangkap ini?"* (p.92)

63) **So that**

Meaning : With the aim that; in order that

English : *And tightened it **so that** it would not come off.* (p.57)

Indonesian : *Dan mengencangkanya **agar** tak bisa lepas.* (p.94)

64) **Be sure to**

Meaning : Don't fail to do something

English : *And if, by any chance, any thieves should come, **be sure to** bark!* (p.57)

Indonesian : *Dan kalau ada pencuri datang, **jangan lupa** mengonggong!* (p.94)

65) **Nothing but**

Meaning : Only; no more/less than

English : *I have been **nothing but** a truant.* (p.57)

Indonesian : *Selama ini tingkahku **tidak lebih dari** berandalan.* (p.94)

66) **All over again**

Meaning : Second time from the beginning

English : *Oh, if I could start **all over again**!* (p.57)

Indonesian : *Oh, andai aku bisa mulai **lagi dari awal**!* (p.95)

67) **Even thought**

Meaning : In spite of the fact or belief that; no matter whatever

English : ***Even though*** *a boy may be very unhappy.* (p.58)

Indonesian : ***Meskipun*** *sedang susah.* (p.96)

68) **Make believe**

Meaning : To pretend

English : *You will* ***make believe*** *you are sleeping.* (p.58)

Indonesian : *Kau* ***berpura-pura*** *tidur*. (p.97)

69) **In all**

Meaning : As a total

English : *Never saw them* ***in all*** *these years!* (p.59)

Indonesian : ***Selama*** *bertahun-tahun tidak pernah melihat mereka!* (p.99)

70) **Far and Near**

Meaning : Everywhere; from or to a large area

English : *But though he searched* ***far and near***. (p.61)

Indonesian : *Tetapi meskipun melayangkan pandang* ***kemana-mana.*** (p.100)

71) **By name**

Meaning : Using the name or names somebody/something

English : *Do you by chance know of a Marionette, Pinocchio* ***by name****?* (p.62)

Indonesian : *Apa kau kenal boneka tali* ***bernama*** *Pinocchio?.* (p.102)

72) **If only**

Meaning : To express a wish with reference to present or future time

English : ***If only*** *I knew the name of this island.* (p.65)

Indonesian : **A*ndai*** *aku tahu nama pulau ini.* (p.107)

73) **Have a word with somebody**

Meaning : To speak or talk to somebody about something

English : *May I have* ***a word with you****?* (p.65)

Indonesian : *Boleh aku **bicara sebentar denganmu**?* (p.107)

74) **Go wrong**

Meaning : To make a mistake

English : *You can't **go wrong**.* (p.66)

Indonesian : *Tak mungkin **tersesat**.* (p.107)

75) **Even as**

Meaning : Just at the same time as somebody does something or something else happen

English : *He is the best father in the world **even as** I am the worst son that can be found.* (p.66)

Indonesian : *Dia ayah terbaik di dunia **meskipun** aku anak terburuk yang perna ada.* (p.108)

76) **At once**

Meaning : Immediately; without delay

English : *"I understand," said Pinocchio **at once** wearily.* (p.66)

Indonesian : *"Aku mengeti," Pinokio **langsung** berkata dengan letih.* (p.109)

77) **In the meantime**

Meaning : While something else is happening

English : *But **in the meantime**, he began to feel hungry.* (p.66)

Indonesian : *Tapi **sementara itu**, dia mulai lapar.* (p.109)

78) **Be up with somebody**

Meaning : Be a source of discomfort, etc or a cause of illness, etc

English : *Who **was** burning **up with** thirst.* (p.68)

Indonesian : *Yang lehernya serasa terbakar **karena** haus.* (p.111)

79) **Any longer**

Meaning : After a certain point in time

English : *Don't make me cry **any longer**!* (p.68)

Indonesian : *Jangan membuatku menangis **lagi**!* (p.112)

80) **Far from it**

Meaning : Not

English : ***Far from it****! Good boys are obedient.* (p.70)

Indonesian : ***Sama sekali tidak****! Anak-anak baik selalu patuh.* (p.114)

81) **Lose one's head**

Meaning : To become unable to act in a calm or sensible way

English : *And kissed them so hard that it looked as if he had* ***lost his head****.* (p.71)

Indonesian : *Dan menciuminya begitu keras, seperti* ***sudah gila****.* (p.115)

82) **Such as**

Meaning : Like, for example and everything that

English : *For boys with hearts* ***such as*** *yours.* (p.71)

Indonesian : *Untuk anak-anak yang punya hati* ***seperti*** *hatimu.* (p.115)

83) **Bright and early**

Meaning : Very early in the morning

English : *In the morning,* ***bright and early****.* (p.73)

Indonesian : *Besoknya, saat hari masih pagi dan* ***matahari bersinar cerah****.* (p.117)

84) **The joke's on somebody**

Meaning : A person who tried to make somebody else look foolish now looks ridiculous instead.

English : *Oh,* ***the joke's on you****!* (p.75)

Indonesian : *Ah,* ***kau kena****!* (p.121)

85) **Turn tail**

Meaning : To ran away from a fight or dangerous situation

English : *The boys were so frightened that they* ***turned tail*** *and ran.* (p.77)

Indonesian : *Anak-anak lelaki itu begitu ketakutan sehingga mereka langsung* ***berbalik*** *dan lari terbirit-birit.* (p.125)

86) **What become of somebody/something**

Meaning : What is happening to somebody/something

English : ***What*** *will* ***become of me****?* (p.77)

Indonesian : ***Bagaimana*** *aku nanti?* (p.125)

87) **To look at somebody/something**

Meaning : Judging by the appearance of somebody/something

English : *Bending* ***to look at*** *Eugene.* (p.78)

Indonesian : *Sambil membungkuk untuk* ***melihat*** *Eugene.* (p.126)

88) **Come along with somebody/something**

Meaning : In the same way as somebody/something

English : *Get up as quickly as you can and* ***come along with us.*** (p.78)

Indonesian : *Berdiri, cepat, dan* ***ikut kami.*** (p.126)

89) **Take care of**

Meaning : To make sure that somebody is safe and well

English : ***Take care of*** *this little fellow who has been hurt.* (p.78)

Indonesian : ***Urus*** *anak yang terluka ini.* (p.127)

90) **Very well**

Meaning : To indicated that one agrees or will do what has been ordered or suggested

English : *"****Very well****, go; but hurry."* (p.79)

Indonesian : *"****Baiklah****, Tapi cepat."* (p.127)

91) **Now and again**

Meaning : From time to time; occasionally

English : *And* ***now and again*** *even felt his hot breath blow over him.* (p.80)

Indonesian : *Dan* ***sesekali bahkan*** *merasakan napas panas itu meniupinya.* (p.129)

92) **In fact**

Meaning : Actually; really

English : *The sea was in sight; **in fact**, only a few short steps away.* (p.80)

Indonesian : *Laut sudah terlihat; **malahan** tinggal beberapa langkah lagi dari sana.* (p.129)

93) **After all**

Meaning : In spite of what has been said, done or expected; it should be remembered.

English : *The Marionette, who **after all** had a very kind heart.* (p.80)

Indonesian : *Si boneka tali, **yang sebenarnya** berhati baik.* (p.130)

94) **A good turn**

Meaning : To do something that helps somebody

English : *You did me **a good turn**.* (p.81)

Indonesian : *Kau **berbuat baik** padaku.* (p.130)

95) **At the same time**

Meaning : At once; together

English : ***At the same time**, he saw a Fisherman.* (p.81)

Indonesian : ***Pada saat itu juga**, dia melihat seorang Nelayan.* (p.131)

96) **So…that**

Meaning : In such a way that; to such an extent that

English : *A Fisherman **so ugly that** Pinocchio thought he was a sea monster.* (p.81)

Indonesian : *Nelayan **yang begitu jelek sehinnga** Pinocchio menyangka dia monster laut.* (p.131)

97) **Thanks Heaven**

Meaning : Expressing relief

English : ***Thank Heaven**, I'm not a fish! said Pinocchio to himself.* (p.81)

Indonesian : ***Syukurlah** aku bukan ikan! pikir Pinocchio.* (p.131)

98) **Over and over**

Meaning : Many times; repeatedly

English : ***Turned him over and over*** *in the flour.* (p.83)

Indonesian : ***Mengguling-gulingkanya*** *di dalam tepung.* (p.134)

99) **Enjoy oneself**

Meaning : To experience pleasure; to be happy

English : ***Enjoy yourself*** *counting the ants which are passing by.* (p.88)

Indonesian : ***Santai saja****, hitung semut yang lewat.* (p.142)

100) **Come true**

Meaning : Of a hope, wish, etc to really happen; to become fact.

English : *Tomorrow your wish will* ***come true****.* (p.89)

Indonesian : *Besok, harapanmu akan* ***terkabul****.* (p.142)

101) **Take care**

Meaning : To be careful

English : ***Take care****, Pinocchio!* (p.90)

Indonesian : ***Hati-hati****, Pinocchio!* (p.144)

102) **In case**

Meaning : Because of the possibility of something happening

English : ***In case*** *you do disobey, you will be the one to suffer.* (p.90)

Indonesian : ***Pokoknya kalau*** *kau tidak patuh,*
kaulah yang akan menderita. (p.144)

103) **Come to grief**

Meaning : To end in total failure

English : *Boys who do not listen to their elders*
always ***come to grief****.* (p.90)

Indonesian : *Anak-anak yang tidak mendengarkan nasihat*
orang-orang yang lebih tua dari mereka selalu
di timpa nasib malang. (p.145)

104) **Once in a while**

Meaning : Occasionally

English : *And remember your friends* ***once in a while.*** (p.93)

Indonesian : *Dan* ***sesekali*** *ingatlah teman-temanmu.* (p.149)

105) **All at once**

Meaning : Suddenly; immediately

English : ***All at once*** *in the distance a small light flickered.* (p.94)

Indonesian : ***Tiba-tiba*** *di kejauhan, sebuah cahaya kecil berpijar.* (p.150)

106) **Here and there**

Meaning : Various places

English : ***Here and there*** *were a few with large yellow and blue stripes.* (p.95)

Indonesian : ***Disana sini*** *ada beberapa yang bergaris-garis lebar warna kuning dan biru.* (p.151)

107) **No sooner said than done**

Meaning : To indicate something has been done immediately.

English : ***No sooner said than done****.* (p.96)

Indonesian : ***Ini langsung di lakukanya****.* (p.153)

108) **Down with somebody/something**

Meaning : To express a wish that the existence of a person, a group or an institution should be ended

English : ***DOWN WITH*** *ARITHMETIC!* (p.98)

Indonesian : ***GANYANG*** *ARITMATIKA!* (p.157)

109) **What with something**

Meaning : To list various causes

English : ***What with*** *entertainments and parties.* (p.98)

Indonesian : ***Dengan begitu banyak*** *hiburan dan pesta.* (p.157)

110) **Speaking ill of somebody**

Meaning : To speak in an unkind or negative about somebody

English : *And how he enjoyed **speaking ill of** me.* (p.99)

Indonesian : *Dan suka **mengatai**ku.* (p.157)

111) **At least**

Meaning : Not least than

English : *His ears had grown **at least** ten full inches.* (p.100)

Indonesian : *Telinganya rupanya bertambah panjang*
***paling sedikit** dua puluh lima sentimeter.* (p.159)

112) **In search of somebody/something**

Meaning : Looking for somebody/something

English : *He went **in search of** a mirror.* (p.100)

Indonesian : *Dia **mencari** cermin.* (p.159)

113) **I beg your pardon**

Meaning : I am sorry; please excuse me.

English : ***I beg your pardon**, my friend.* (p.102)

Indonesian : ***Maaf**, temanku.* (p.163)

114) **I'm afraid**

Meaning : A polite refusal piece of refusal or when
giving a piece of information that may not be welcome

English : ***I'm afraid** it is.* (p.103)

Indonesian : ***Kurasa** begitu.* (p.164)

115) **Will you do me a favor**

Meaning : Would you help me

English : ***Will you do me a favor**, Lamp-Wick?* (103)

Indonesian : ***Bolekah kutanya sesuatu**, Sumbu-Lampu?* (p.164)

116) **All right**

Meaning : Expressing agreement to do what somebody has aske

English : *Let us take off our caps together. **All right**?* (p.103)

Indonesian : *Kita lepas topi kita bersama-sama.**Setuju**?* (p.164)

117) **All of a sudden**

Meaning : Quickly and unexpectedly

English : *But **all of a sudden** Lamp-Wick stopped laughing.* (p.104)

Indonesian : *Tetapi **tiba-tiba** Sumbu-Lampu berhenti tertawa.* (p.165)

118) **To one's heart content's content**

Meaning : As much as one wish

English : *And let them enjoy themselves to **their heart's content**.* (p.105)

Indonesian : *Dan membiarkan mereka **bersenang-senang sepuas hati**.* (p.167)

119) **Without further/more ado**

Meaning : Immediately; without fuss or delay

English : ***Without more ado**, he took a whip*. (p.106)

Indonesian : ***Tanpa menunggu lagi**, dia mengambil pecut*. (p.168)

120) **Not bad**

Meaning : Quite good; better than expected

English : *This hay is **not bad**.* (p.106)

Indonesian : *Rumput kering ini **lumayan***. (p.168)

121) **All around**

Meaning : In every way; in all respects

English : *Posted **all around** the town.*(p.107)

Indonesian : *Disebarkan **keseluruh** kota.* (p.169)

122) **On all sides**

Meaning : In/from all directions; every where

English : *Cries and shouts and handclappings were heard **on all sides**.* (p.109)

Indonesian : *Seruan, teriakan, dan tepuk tangan terdengar **dari segala sisi**.* (p.172)

123) **In front of**

Meaning : In a preposition further forward than but close to somebody/something

English : *There, **in front of** him.* (p.109)

Indonesian : *Disana, **didepan**nya.* (p.172)

124) **So as to do something**

Meaning : With the intention of doing something

English : ***So as to** skin him and make himself a drumhead.* (p.110)

Indonesian : ***Agar bisa** mengulitinya dan menjadikannya pelapis gendering.* (p.175)

125) **Never mind**

Meaning : Do not worry; it does not matter.

English : ***Never mind**, dear Master.* (p.112)

Indonesian : ***Tidak apa-apa**, Tuan yang baik.* (p.178)

126) **Loses sight**

Meaning : To fail to consider something; to forget something

English : *She never **loses sight** of me.* (p.112)

Indonesian : *Dia tak perna **berhenti mengawasi**ku.* (p.178)

127) **Be going to do something**

Meaning : To show what somebody is intending or planning to do in the future

English : ***I am going to take** you to the market.* (p.113)

Indonesian : ***Aku akan membawa**mu ke pasar.* (p.179)

128) **Now and then**

Meaning : From time to time; occasionally

English : *Which **now and then** lifted a leg or an arm in the air*. (p.113)

Indonesian : *Yang **sesekali** menaikkan kaki atau tangannya ke atas.*(p.180)

129) **For a moment**

Meaning : Not at all

English : *Only **for a moment**.* (p.114)

Indonesia : *Tetapi hanya **sebentar**.* (p.181)

130) **By your leave**

Meaning : With your permission

English : *He chased me and swallowed me without even a `**by your leave**'!* (p.115)

Indonesia : *Dia mengejarku dan menelanku, **minta permisi** pun tidak!* (p.182)

131) **On and on**

Meaning : Without stopping; continuously

English : ***On and on** he walked.* (p.116)

Indonesia : *Dia **terus** berjalan.* (p.184)

132) **In any case**

Meaning : Whatever happens or may have happened

English : *And **in any case**, if it is written that we must die.* (p.118)

Indonesia : ***Pokoknya**, kalaupun kita memang ditakdirkan tewas.* (p.188)

133) **Just about**

Meaning : Almost; very nearly

English : ***Just about** to dive into the sea.* (p.118)

Indonesia : ***Sudah akan** terjun ke laut.* (p.189)

134) **As soon as**

Meaning : At the moment that; not later than the moment when

English : *To reach land **as soon as** possible.* (p.120)

Indonesia : *Mencapai daratan **secepat** mungkin.* (p.191)

135) **By day**

Meaning : During the day

English : *I see better at night than **by day**.* (p.120)

Indonesia : *Aku melihat lebih jelas pada malam hari daripada **siang hari**.* (p.192)

136) **Not in the least**

Meaning : Absolutely not; not at all

English : *Heavy?* ***Not in the least****.* (p.121)

Indonesia : *Berat?* ***Sama sekali tidak****.* (p.193)

137) **Bear fruit**

Meaning : To have or bring about a result, usually a successful one

English : *Stolen money never* ***bears fruit****.* (p.122)

Indonesia : *Uang curian tak perna* ***menghasilkan apa-apa****.* (p.194)

138) **Not only… but also**

Meaning : To emphasize an additional factor or feature

English : *He succeeded,* ***not only*** *in his studies,*
but also *in his work.* (p.125)

Indonesia : *Dia berhasil,* ***tidak hanya*** *dalam pelajaran,*
tetapi juga *dalam pekerjaannya.* (p.199)

139) **Day by day**

Meaning : As time goes by

English : *Who grew stronger and better* ***day by day****.* (p.125)

Indonesia : *Yang* ***tiap hari*** *makin kuat dan makin sehat.* (p.199)

140) **No longer**

Meaning : After a certain point in time

English : *He was* ***no longer*** *a Marionette.* (p.127)

Indonesia : *Dia* ***bukan lagi*** *boneka tali.* (p.202)

141) **Spick and span**

Meaning : Neat, clean and tidy

English : ***Spick and span*** *in his new clothes.* (p.127)

Indonesia : ***Tampil perlente*** *dengan pakaian barunya*. (p.203)

4.1.1.4 Translating by omission

This technique is used when a particular word has no equivalent in the TL, and it plays a little role in the development of the source text (i.e., its omission does not alter the meaning of the text) (Baker 1992:28-36). This strategy is not used very frequently. The words in bolded are the missing word in the source text in Indonesian; those are taken from the data:

1) **At last**

   Meaning : After much delay, effort, etc; in the end; finally

   English : ***At last**, by sheer luck, a Carabineer (or, military policeman).* (p.8)

   Indonesian : *Untung ada seorang polisi.* (p.16)

2) **Was going on**

   Meaning : Indicate something that is about to happen or is likely to happen in the future, for which there is some evidence already

   English : *Pinocchio, who was wild with curiosity to know what **was going on**.* (p.22)

   Indonesian : *Pinocchio, yang rasa ingin tahunya menggelegak.* (p.38)

3) **One and all**

   Meaning : Every one

   English : *Those poor Marionettes, **one and all**, trembled like leaves in a storm.* (p.24)

   Indonesian : *Para boneka tali yang malang itu gemetaran seperti dedaunan di gunjang badai.* (p.42)

4) **On the other hand**

   Meaning : To indicate contrasting points of view, opinions, etch

   English : *Fire Eater, **on the other hand**, had the strange habit.* (p.25)

   Indonesian : *Pemakan Api memiliki kebiasaan aneh.* (p.45)

5) **As good as**

Meaning : Almost; nearly

English : *The way was just **as good as** any other to show the kindness of his heart.* (p.25)

Indonesian : *Tetapi ini menunjukkan kebaikan hatinya.* (p.45)

6) **And all**

Meaning : Included; in addition.

English : *The Cat leaped on him, and ate him, feathers **and all**.* (p.29)

Indonesian : *Kucing menerkamnya dan memakanya, termasuk bulu-bulunya juga.* (p.50)

7) **A great deal of**

Meaning : Much; a lot

English : *After **a great deal of** coaxing.* (p.32)

Indonesian : *Setelah di bujuk rayu.* (p.54)

8) **By any chance**

Meaning : Perhaps; possibly

English : *To see if, **by any chance**, a vine filled with gold coins.* (p.51)

Indonesian : U*ntuk mencari apakah ada tanaman rambat berbuah kepingan emas.* (p.84)

9) **In time**

Meaning : Sooner or later; eventually

English : *And of being **in time** to save him.* (p.65)

Indonesian : *Dan menyelamatkanya.* (p.106)

10) **As it is**

Meaning : Taking present circumstance into account; as things are

English : *I have waited too long **as it is**.* (p.92)

Indonesian : *Sekarangpun aku sudah menunggu terlalu lama.* (p.148)

11) **Whole heart**

Meaning : Completely; deeply

English : *Gladly! With my **whole heart**.* (p.103)
Indonesian : *Silahkan! Tanya saja.* (p.164)

4.1.2 Translation Strategy of Proverb

As the translation proverb in this corpus the translator applied three strategies they are the words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb, it can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb and its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly. The most frequently used strategy is the words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb and its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly.

4.1.2.1 The words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb

If the meaning of the proverb is clear and easy to guest, the words following the proverbs could simply introduce as the meaning of the proverb.

1) *Hunger is the best sauce.* (p.63)
   Rasa lapar adalah saus yang paling lezat. (p.104)
2) *No one can find happiness without work.* (p.72)
   Tak ada orang yang bisa menemukan kebahagian tanpa bekerja. (p.116)
3) *Bad wheat always makes poor bread.* (p.122)
   Gandum yang buruk selalu menghasilkan roti yang buruk. (p.194)
4) *Whoever steals his neighbor's shirt, usually dies without his own.* (p.122)
   Siapa yang mencuri kemeja tetangganya, biasanya mati tanpa memakai apa-apa. (p.125)

4.1.2.2 It can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb

The translator may apply this strategy if there is an equal local proverb in the target language.

1) *It is never too late to learn.* (p. 71)
   Tidak ada kata terlambat untuk belajar. (p. 116)

4.1.2.3 Its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly

The translator cans aplly the staretegy if the difference in expressive meaning is difficult to handle. They are as follow:

1) *They gave each other a sound thrashing.* (p.6)
   Mereka saling menghajar habis-habisan. (p.12)
2) *Stolen money never bears fruit.* (p.122)
   Uang curian tak perna menghasilkan apa-apa. (p.1.94)
3) *A kind deed is never lost.* (p.80)
   Perbuatan baik selalu ada imbalanya. (p.130)
4) *What is given is always return.* (p.81)
   Apa yang diberikan selalu dikembalikan. (p.130)

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Translation strategy of idioms and proverbs

200 different idioms were found in the corpus. 19 idioms, in other words, 10%, belonged to the first strategy, that is, using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 29 idioms or 15% belonged to the second strategy, that is, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 141 idioms or 71% belonged to the third strategy, that is, translation by paraphrasing and 11 idioms or 5.50% belonged to the fourth strategy, that is, translation by omission. The following Table and Figure show

total number of occurrences of the applied strategies and their percentages. As it is noticed, the most frequent strategy is the third one which is translation by paraphrasing, (Table 1 and Figure 1).

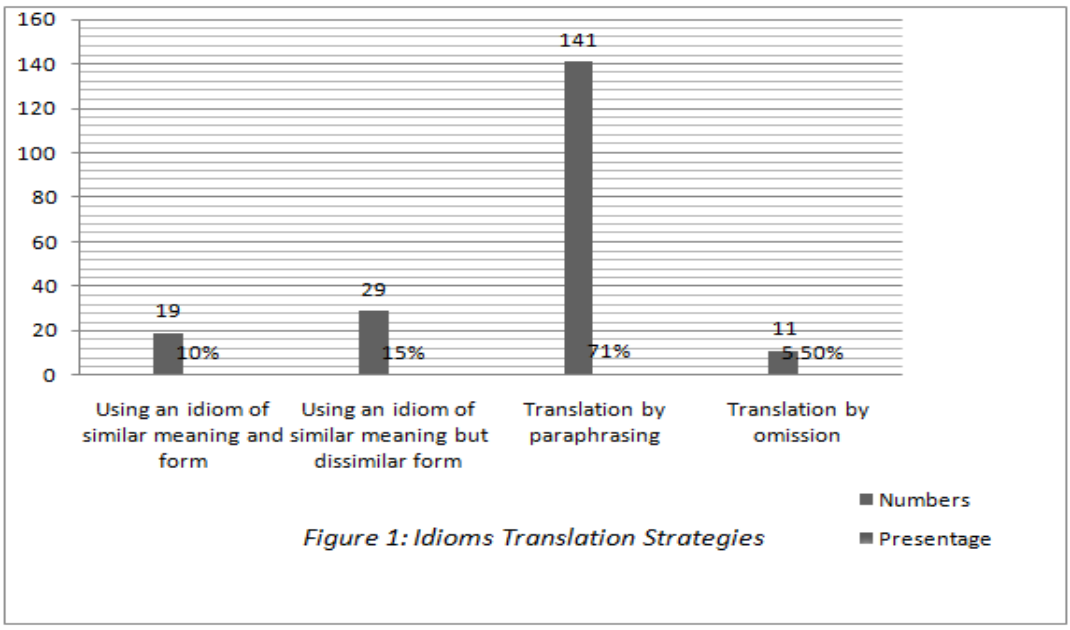


Figure 1: Idioms Translation Strategies

Table 1: Idioms Translation Strategies

Strategies	Frequency	Percentage	Examples
Using and idiom of similar meaning and form.	19	10	The naked eye. Mata telanjang.
Using and idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.	29	15	Mind your business. Tangani urusan kalian sendiri.
Translation by paraphrasing.	141	71	Far and near. Kemana-mana.
Translation by omission.	11	5.50	Whole heart.
Total	200	100	

As for the proverbs, 9 proverbs were found in the corpus. Among them, 4 proverb or 44.44% belonged to the first strategy, that is, the words following the proverb could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb, 1 proverbs or 11.11% belonged to the second strategy, that is, it can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb, and 4 proverbs, 44.44%, belonged to the third strategy, that is, its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly.

The following Table and Figure show the total number of occurrence of the applied strategies for translating proverbs and their percentages. As it is observed, the most frequent strategy is the second one which is replaced with equivalent local proverb, (Table 2 and Figure 2).

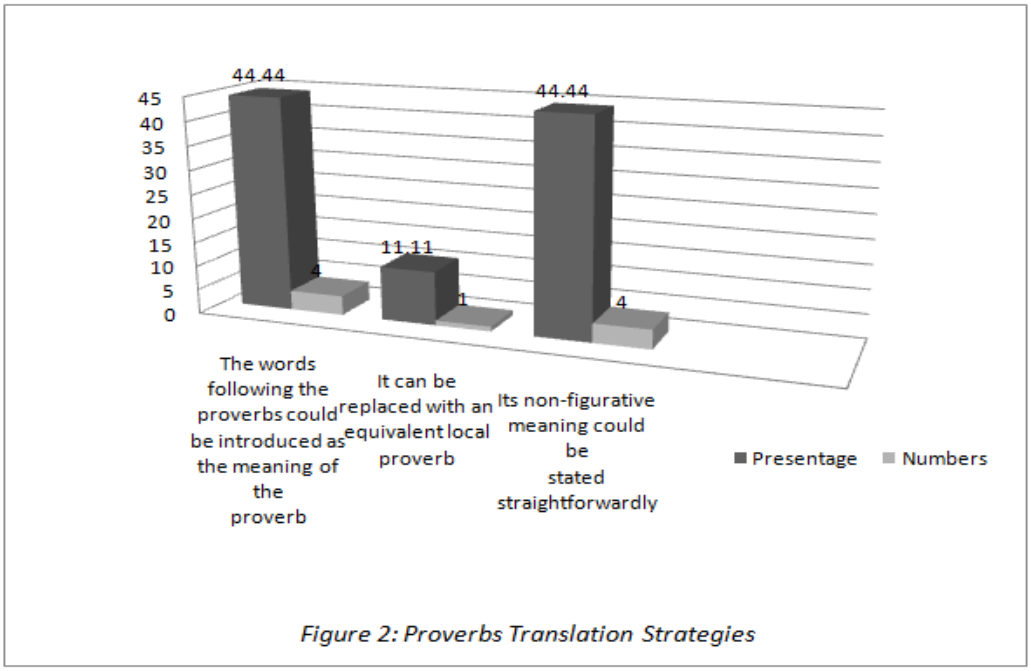


Figure 2: Proverbs Translation Strategies

Table 2: Proverbs Translation Strategies

Strategies	Frequency	Percentage	Examples
The words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb.	4	44.44	Hunger is the best sauce. Rasa lapar adalah saus yang paling lezat.
It can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb.	1	11.11	It is never too late to learn. Tidak ada kata terlambat untuk belajar.
Its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly.	4	44.44	Stolen money never bears fruit. Uang curian tidak perna menghasilkan apa-apa.
Total	9	100	

4.2.2 Idiomatic Translation of Idioms and Proverb

Making equal sentences in Indonesian and English does not always produce the same construction. It relates to the significance of each part to support the construction of lexical items. The translator of the corpus attempted to translate the idioms and proverbs idiomatically; she adapted the translated text with Indonesian grammar and lexicon. In the grammatical structure in Indonesian translation, For instance:

In the long run, they always lose out. (p.54)

Dalam jangka panjang mereka selalu rugi. (p.89)

The sequence of words in English is start from an adjective before the noun but in Indonesian the word start from a noun and then an adjective. The English structure

begins with modifier then head because English structure follows the system modifier + head but in Indonesian the pattern should be head + modifier or in Indonesian known the system as MD (Menerangkan Diterangkan).

In English *"long"* modified by *"run"*. In Indonesian it is different the structure should change because *"panjang"* modified by *"jangka"* and if follow the English rule the translated text should be *"panjang jangka"* grammatically totally wrong in Indonesian and the meaning not make sense and the choice of lexical item is missing, in that case the translator made a decision instead of *pelarian, run* is translated into *jangka* which more understand by an Indonesian reader. For examples:

When we return <u>in the morning</u>. (p.39)

Waktu kami kembali <u>pagi nanti</u>. (p.64)

In above sentence "*in the morning*" did not translate "*nanti pagi"* which is grammatically wrong because in Indonesian *"nanti"* modified *"pagi"*, even if it translated into *"nanti pagi"* it consists of the lexical item but in the grammatical form is wrong.

As for the proverb the grammatical construction is suitable and the choice of lexical item also makes sense to the readers.

Hunger is the best sauce. (p.63)

Rasa lapar adalah saus yang paling lezat. (p.104)

Stolen money never bears fruit. (p.122)

Uang curian tak perna menghasilkan apa-apa. (p.1.94)

Stolen money did not translate into *curian uang* which wrong in grammatically as mention before that Indonesian should start from noun and then an adjective or head + modifier. And then *best sauce* did not translate into yang *terbaik saus,* which grammatically wrong. The word "*best*" translated into "*yang paling"* which consist the choice of lexical item and suitable applied in her translation instead of *saus terbaik*. This translation does not seem to be a translation. It is like an original text in the receptor language.

But though he searched far and near. (p.61)

Tetapi meskipun melayangkan pandang kemana-mana. (p.100)

He searched far and near is translated into *melayangkan pandang kemana-mana* instead of translated with *mencari jauh dan dekat*, which simple replace in order to get the meaning and it was not a problem even the form change.

4.2.3 Naturalness of the translation of Idioms and Proverbs

As discussed in the above section that the translator translated idioms and proverbs idiomatically. It shows that the translation is also natural since one of the factors for naturalness translation was an idiomatic translation of the text. The idioms and proverbs were translated naturally as well. In other words, the comparison of the relative responses of both the source-text audience and the target text receptors determines the validity of the translation in terms of both form and content.

It can be shown that the translator used the natural forms of the Indonesian language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items thoroughly. She even applied the Indonesian daily word conversation and idioms, she

also applied a lot of casual words, those don't exist in SL instead of the existing ones in the SL and used in place of simple sentences of the TL instead of the existing one. It looked like an original one in Indonesian style. For instance:

A lazy fellow and a tramp all year round. (p.70)

Pemalas yang mengelandang sepanjang hari. (p.114)

All year around instead of translated *sepanjang tahun,* the translator replaced it with *sepanjang hari* which is the measure of time and familiar in Indonesain instead of *sepanjang tahun* in order to equal the concept of measurement of time in Indonesian.

As mentioned before that the translator applied an idiom that does not exist in the SL. The idiom *mind your business* is simply replaced with *tangani urusan kalian sendiri. Tangani urusan kalian sendiri* has the same meaning with *mind your business* in the SL. Here from the data:

Run along and Mind your business. (p.35)

Pergilah dan tangani urusan kalian sendiri. (p.58)

The translator also avoids severe anomalies, and then the reader feels at home with the context, for example:

May I have a word with you?

"Even two, if you want," answered the fish. (p.65)

Boleh aku bicara sebentar denganmu?

"Bicara agak lama juga boleh,"jawab ikan itu. (p. 107)

May I have a word with you if translated literally it would be *bolehkah saya memiliki satu kata denganmu* which is ambiguous for Indonesian reader because the idiomatic meaning is not clear and to solve this the translator translated that with *bicara sebentar denganmu?,* the same case also happens to the translated text of *even two,* if it translated literary would *bahkan dua,* to solve misunderstanding e*ven two* is paraphrased with *bicara agak lama juga boleh.*

The translated text did not show any interference from the SL and it is minimized in her translation. For instance:

When the Marionette had no more to say. (p.52)

Setelah si boneka tali kehabisan kata-kata. (p.86).

She also minimized the foreignness of the SL setting like omitted the word that if translated, the meaning will loss sense and it is become ambigu for the reader. For example:

Those poor Marionettes, one and all, trembled like leaves in a storm. (p.24)

Para boneka tali yang malang itu gemetaran seperti dedaunan di gunjang badai. (p.42)

Here *one and all* was omitted in order to preserve the naturalness of the text. More examples:

And the day after tomorrow I'll do arithmetic. (p.21)

Dan lusa aku akan belajar aritmatika. (p.36)

In the data above, it shown that *the day after tomorrow* was not fully translated into *hari setelah besok* which grammatically correct and consist of lexical

items but in Indonesian very rare to use this sentence because it is too long, in order that the translator simple translated with *lusa* which consist of lexical item and more accepted for Indonesian readers.

And how he enjoyed speaking ill of me. (p.99)

Dan suka mengataiku. (p.157)

"Let us go. I am with you."(p.31)

"Ayo kita pergi. Aku ikut."(p.53)

Speaking ill of me is minimized in her translation into *mengataiku* instead of *berbicara buruk tentangku. I am with you* is simply replaced with *Aku ikut* which daily words' conversation in Indonesian to explain that someone is agree rather than to translate word by word and it was more accepted for Indonesian reader.

She also applied the cultural references in her translation which did not exist in the source text to achieve the naturalness, like "*tampil perlente"* which is Indonesian cultural references and figures from Maluku but that term understood by most of people in Indonesian, as found in the data bellow:

Spick and span in his new clothes. (p.127)

Tampil perlente dengan pakaian barunya. (p.203)

As mentioned from samples above that the translator considered the receptor–oriented approach thoroughly in her translation that makes her translation did not seem to be as a translation it like an original one because she applied a lot of casual words, daily words' conversation and idioms that did not exist in the SL. She adapted

the translated text not only with Indonesian grammar and lexicon, but also cultural references in her translation to achieve the naturalness.

It can be concluded that the translated text did not show any interference from the SL because she minimized the ‘foreignness’ of the ST setting. Considering those mentioned issues, the writer determined that the translation equivalence of the idioms and proverbs are natural as well.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The aim of this study was to analyze the translation of idioms and proverbs collected from the corpus 'The Adventures of Pinocchio' (1988). Based on the findings of this study which was described previously, the writer concluded that:

1. The analysis has shown that the translator in translating idioms applied four strategies in the translation of idioms.
    a) She used idioms of similar meaning and forms,
    b) She used idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar forms,
    c) She translated idioms by paraphrasing, and
    d) She translated idioms by omission.

    The results showed that the translator translated idioms using the third strategy, more than other strategies. That is out of the 200 samples collected.
    a) Total of 141 or 71.00% examples belonged to this strategy,
    b) She used the second strategy for 29 examples or 15.00% of the cases and translated them based on this strategy,

c) Thirdly, she applied the fourth strategy for 11 or 05.50% of cases, they were omitted and fourthly, and

d) She used the first strategy for 19 examples or 10% which were exactly translated by using idioms of similar meaning and form.

2. For the translation of proverbs, the translator used three strategies.

a) The words following the proverb could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb,

b) It could be replaced with an equivalent local proverb, and

c) Its nonfigurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly.

Total of 9 examples of proverbs was collected and the frequently as follows:

a) 4 proverbs or 44.44% was translated based on the first strategy,

b) 1 or 11.11% examples were translated based on the second strategy, and

c) 4 sample or 44.44% were translated based on the third strategy.

3. It can be concluded that:

a) The ideal strategy for translating an idiom for the translator was the third strategy that is translation by paraphrasing.

b) For translating proverbs, she used the first and the third strategies which are its nonfigurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly and the words following the proverb could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb.

4. The above mentioned strategy helped the translator to produce more natural translation of idioms and proverbs. Adoption of this strategy could maintain the naturalness of the text, and showed that the translation of idioms and proverbs were idiomatic and natural.
5. Idioms and proverbs express the uniqueness of the language and culture in which they are originated. Therefore, translators need deep knowledge of the source and target languages and cultures. This means that applying the best strategies for the translation of idioms and proverbs needs careful consideration.

5.2 Suggestions

Reflecting to the above explanation and conclusion, here are suggestions proposed by the writer:

1. The writer recommends or suggests to the next researcher to carry out the investigation about cultural specific items but in different corpus and use another object that consist of CSIs then analyze it using Aixelá's theory.
2. The writer recommends or suggests to the next researcher to investigate the strategies which has been applied by the two translations and compare the two translation works in rendering cultural specific items generally by using Aixelá's theory.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

ENGLISH –INDONESIAN TRANSLATIONS

1. IDIOM

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	***Once upon a time*** *there was a piece of wood.* (p.2)	***Dahulu kala****, ada sepotong kayu.* (p.5)
2.	*This has come* ***in the nick of time.*** (p.2)	*Kayu ini muncul* ***tepat pada waktunya***. (p.6)
3.	***Look up and down*** *the street.* (p.2)	***Melihat ke kiri-kanan*** *jalan.* (p.6)
4.	*To work* ***once more.*** (p.2)	***Kembali*** *bekerja.* (p.6)
5.	*As he* ***was about to give*** *it the first blow.* (p.2)	*Ketika dia* ***baru saja akan mengayunkan*** *kapaknya untuk pertama kali.* (p.6)
6.	*Even* ***up to*** *the ceiling.* (p.3)	*Bahkan* ***ke*** *langit-langit.* (p.7)
7.	*He tried to sing a gay song* ***in order to*** *gain courage.* (p.3)	*Dia mencoba menyanyikan lagu ceria* ***untuk*** *menambahkan hatinya.* (p.7)
8.	*This time poor Mastro Cherry fell* ***as if*** *shot.* (p.3)	*Kali ini Mastro Cherry jatuh terjengkang* ***seperti*** *tertembak.* (p.8)
9.	***Woe to the one who*** *called him Polendina!* (p.4)	***Malang nasib orang*** *yang memanggilnya Polendina!* (p.9*)*
10.	***Good day****, Mastro Antonio.* (p.4)	***Selamat pagi****, Mastro Antonio.* (p.9)
11.	*Here I am,* ***at your service***. (p.4)	*Aku disini,* ***siap membantu****.* (p.10)
12.	*"It was I,* ***of course****"!* (p.5)	*"Kalau begitu, aku* ***rupanya****"!* (p.11)
13.	*Thus having* ***settled their accounts***. (p.6)	*Setelah* ***menuntaskan urusan*** *ini.* (p.12)
14.	*In despair he* ***let it alone.*** (p.7)	*Akhirnya dengan putus asa dia* ***membiarkanya.*** (p.14)
15.	***No sooner*** *was it finished* ***than*** *it began to laugh.* (p.7)	***Baru saja*** *selesai, mulut itu* ***mulai*** *tertawa* .(p.14)
16.	*And* ***poke fun at*** *him****.*** (p.7)	*Dan* ***mengoloknya***. (p.14)
17.	*For Pinocchio ran* ***in leaps and bounds***. (p.8)	*Karena Pinocchio berlari* ***sekaligus meloncat dengan tangkas***. (p.16)
18.	*Stood still to stare and to* ***laugh until they cried***. (p.8)	*Berdiri tertegun untuk menonton dan* ***tertawa sampai keluar air mata***. (p.16)
19.	***At last****, by sheer luck, a Carabineer (or, military policeman).* (p.8)	*Untung ada seorang polisi.* (p.16)
20.	*And seemed made* ***on purpose*** *for that very thing.* (p.9)	*Dan sepertinya* ***sengaja*** *dibuat untuk mempermudah menangkapnya.* (p.16)

21.	*Geppetto,* ***no doubt****, will beat him unmercifully*. (p.9)	*Geppetto,* ***pasti*** *akan memukulinya tanpa ampun.* (p.17)
22.	***As for me****,* let me tell you, I hate to stud*y!* (p.10)	***Padahal aku ini****, kubilang ya, aku paling benci belajar!* (p.19)
23.	*He had eaten nothing* ***as yet****.* (p.12)	***Sejauh ini*** *dia belum makan apa-apa*. (p.22)
24.	***In the hope of*** *finding some charitable person*. (p.13)	***Berharap*** *akan menemukan orang.* (p.24)
25.	*He was so hungry that,* ***in spite of*** *it, he ran out of the house.* (p.14)	*Dia begitu lapar sehingga* ***meskipun*** *jalanan gelap, dia berlari keluar dari rumah.* (p.25)
26.	*"****Wait a minute*** *and I'll come right back."* (p.14)	*"****Tunggu sebentar****, aku segera kembali."* (p.26)
27.	*I shall remember it* ***as long as*** *I live.* (p.16)	*Aku akan mengingatnya* ***sampai*** *mati.* (p.29)
28.	*I'll* ***see you*** *again!* (p.17)	***Sampai jumpa*** *lagi!* (p.29)
29.	*What life may hold* ***in store for us****!* (p.17)	*Apa yang akan terjadi* ***esok hari****!* (p.30)
30.	*Building hundreds of* ***castles in the air****.* (p.21)	*Membangun berates-ratus* ***istana di udara****.* (p.36)
31.	*And* ***the day after tomorrow*** *I'll do arithmetic.* (p.21)	*Dan* ***lusa*** *aku akan belajar aritmatika.* (p.36)
32.	*Pinocchio, who was wild with curiosity to know what* ***was going on****.* (p.22)	*Pinocchio, yang rasa ingin tahunya menggelegak.* (p.38)
33.	*But* ***just now*** *I can't give them to you.* (p.22)	*Tetapi* ***saat ini*** *aku belum bisa.* (p.38)
34.	***What about*** *my hat?* (p.22)	***Bagaimana kalau*** *topiku?* (p.38)
35.	***Then and there****, the book changed hands.* (p.22)	***Seketika itu juga****, buku berpindah tangan.* (p.38)
36.	***Quick as a flash****.* (p.23)	***Secepat kilat****.* (p.40)
37.	***As usual****, they were threatening each other*. (p.23)	***Seperti biasa****, mereka saling mengancam.* (p.40)
38.	*Those poor Marionettes,* ***one and all****, trembled like leaves in a storm.* (p.24)	*Para boneka tali yang malang itu gemetaran seperti dedaunan di gunjang badai.* (p.42)
39.	*Harlequin and Pulcinella hesitated* ***a bit****.* (p.24)	*Harlequin and Pulcinella ragu* ***sejenak****.* (p.42)
40.	*Fire Eater,* ***on the other hand****, had the strange habit.* (p.25)	*Pemakan Api memiliki kebiasaan aneh.* (p.45)

41.	*The way was just **as good as** any other to show the kindness of his heart.* (p.25)	*Tetapi ini menunjukkan kebaikan hatinya.* (p.45)
42.	*Harlequin must burn **in your place**.* (p.26)	*Harlequin harus dibakar **sebagai ganti dirimu**.* (p.46)
43.	*Fire Eater **at first** remained hard.* (p.26)	***Mulanya** Pemakan Api tetap keras.* (p.47)
44.	***Good morning**, Pinocchio," said the Fox.* (p.28)	***Selamat pagi**, Pinocchio,"kata Rubah.* (p.149)
45.	*But, after today, **God willing**, he will suffer no longer.* (p.28)	*Tapi mulai hari ini, kalau **Tuhan mengizinkan**, dia tidak akan menderita lagi.* (p.49)
46.	***First of all** answered the Marionette.* (p.29)	***Pertama-tama** jawab si bonekatali.* (p.50)
47.	***In the twinkling of an eyelid**, the Cat leaped on him, and ate him.* (p.29)	***Dalam sekejap**, Kucing menerkamnya dan memakanya.* (p.50)
48.	*The Cat leaped on him, and ate him, feathers **and all**.* (p.29)	*Kucing menerkamnya dan memakanya, **termasuk** bulu-bulunya juga.* (p.50)
49.	*"Let us go. **I am with you**."* (p.31)	*"Ayo kita pergi. **Aku ikut**."* (p.53)
50.	***After a great deal of** coaxing.* (p.32)	*Setelah di bujuk rayu.* (p.54)
51.	*Pinocchio ate **least of all**.* (p.32)	*Pinocchio yang makan **paling sedikit**.* (p.55)
52.	*"**Too bad!** That offense would have been more than pleasing to me.* (p.33)	*"**Sayang!** Penghinaan itu sebenarnya lebih menyenangkan untukku.* (p.56)
53.	***Round about him**, not a leaf stirred.* (p.33)	***Disekitarnya**, bahkan daun pun tak bergerak.* (p.56)
54	***Once or twice** he shouted.* (p.33)	***Sekali atau dua kali** dia berteriak.* (p.56)
55.	*"**Who goes there?**"* (p.33)	***"Siapa disitu?"*** (p. 56)
56.	***"Good night**, Pinocchio.* (p.34)	"***Selamat malam**, Pinocchio.* (p.57)
57.	***Even if** I were to meet them on the road.* (p.35)	***Kalaupun** aku bertemu mereka di jalan.* (p.58)
58.	*Run along and **Mind your business.*** (p.35)	*Pergilah dan **tangani urusan kalian sendiri.*** (p.58)
59.	***On account of** the gold pieces in his mouth.* (p.35)	***Karena** mulutnya mengulum kepingan emas.*(p.59)
60.	*He tried with head and hands and body to show, **as best he could.*** (p.35)	*Dia berusaha menggunakan kepala dan tanganya untuk menunjukkan, **semampu mungkin.*** (p.59)

61.	*When we return **in the morning**.* (p.39)	*Waktu kami kembali **pagi nanti**.* (p.64)
62.	*The Lovely Maiden with Azure Hair **once again** looked out of her window*. (p.40)	*Gadis Cantik Berambut Biru tadi **sekali lagi** melihat ke luar jendela.* (p.66)
63.	*Filled with pity **at the sight** of the poor little fellow*. (p.40)	*Hatinya dipenuhi rasa iba **melihat** boneka kecil itu.* (p.66)
64.	*The Lovely Maiden with Azure Hair was **none other than** a very kind Fairy.* (p.40)	*Gadis Cantik Berambut Biru ini **tak lain dan tak bukan** adalah Peri amat baik hati.* (p.66)
65.	***At first glance** I thought he was dead.* (p.40)	***Sekilas pandang** ku sangka dia sudah mati.* (p.67)
66.	*A real coachman **in a hurry** to get to his destination.* (p.41)	*Kusir yang **terburu-buru** hendak sampai ke tujuanya.* (p.68)
67.	***One after another** the doctors came.* (p.41)	***Satu persatu** dokter-dokter itu dating.* (p.68)
68.	*A disobedient son who is **breaking his father's heart**!* (p.42)	*Anak pembangkang yang **menghancurkan hati ayahnya**!* (p.69)
69.	*But **as far as** I'm concerned.* (p.42)	*Tetatpi **dalam** hematku.* (p.70)
70.	*I can't drink it **even now.*** (p.44)	*Aku **tetap** tak bisa meminumnya.* (p.72)
71.	***Not a bit**. I'd rather die than drink that awful medicine.* (p.44)	***Sedikitpun tidak** aku lebih suka mati daripada minum obat memuakkan ini.* (p.73)
72.	*We have made the trip **for nothing**.* (p.45)	*Kali ini **percuma saja** kita repot-repot datang.* (p.74)
73.	***More and more** confused.* (p.46)	***Makin lama makin** kebingungan.* (p.76)
74.	***No matter how** he tried.* (p.47)	***Tidak peduli sekeras** apapun dia berusaha.* (p.77)
75.	*She began to **feel sorry for** him.* (p.47)	*Dia pun mulai **kasihan** pada boneka itu.* (p.77)
76.	*Who has suffered **so much for** my sake*. (p.47)	*Yang sudah **begitu banyak** menderita demi aku.* (p.78)
77.	***The other night**, when you left me alone at the Inn.*(p.47)	***Malam itu** setelah kalian meninggalkanku sendirian di Kedai*.(p.78)
78.	*Who will be here at **any moment** now.* (p.48)	*Yang **sebentar lagi** akan tiba disini.* (p.80)
79.	***More or less** like any other field.* (p.49)	***kurang lebih** sama dengan ladang manapun.* (p.81)
80.	*Wishing him **good luck**, went on their way.* (p.50)	*Mendoakan dia **berhasil**, lalu pergi.* (p.82)

81.	*He walked impatiently* ***to and fro***. (p.51)	*Dia berjalan* ***mondar mandir*** *dengan tak sabar.* (p.83)
82.	***What if****, instead of a thousand.* (p.51)	***Bagaimana kalau*** aku tidak hanya menemukan seribu keeping. (p.83)
83.	*To see if,* ***by any chance****, a vine filled with gold coins.* (p.51)	*Untuk mencari apakah ada tanaman rambat berbuah kepingan emas.* (p.84)
84.	*You who are such a little silly* ***as to*** *believe that gold can be sown in a field.* (p.52)	*kau ini benar-benar dungu* ***kalau*** *percaya bahwa emas bisa ditumbuhkan di lading.* (p.84)
85.	*When the Marionette had* ***no more*** *to say*. (p.52)	*Setelah si boneka tali* ***kehabisan*** *kata-kata.* (p.86)
86.	***In that case*** *you also are free.* (p.53)	***Kalau begitu*** *kau juga bebas.* (p.87)
87.	***From now on****, I'll be different.* (p.54)	***Mulai sekarang****, aku akan berubah.* (p.88)
88.	***In the long run****, they always lose out*. (p.54)	***Dalam jangka panjang*** *mereka selalu rugi.* (p.89)
89.	***On the contrary****, the green Serpent, who had seemed, until then, wide awake.* (p.55)	***Sebaliknya****, Ular hijau itu, yang sedari tadi tampak bangun.* (p.90)
90.	*Wide awake and* ***full of live****.* (p.55)	*Tampak bangun dan* ***penuh semangat hidup****.* (p.90)
91.	*Fell* ***head over heels*** *backward.* (p.55)	*Jatuh* ***terjengkang*** *ke belakang.* (p.90)
92.	*At last he burst an artery and died* ***on the spot.*** (p.55)	*Sehingga akhirnya salah satu pembulu darahnya pecah dan matilah dia* ***seketika****.* (p.90)
93.	*"****How came*** *you to be caught in this trap?"* (p.56)	*"****Bagaimana*** *kau bisa masuk perangkap ini?"* (p.92)
94.	*And tightened it* ***so that*** *it would not come off.* (p.57)	*Dan mengencangkanya* ***agar*** *tak bisa lepas.* (p.94)
95.	*And if, by any chance, any thieves should come,* ***be sure to*** *bark!* (p.57)	*Dan kalau ada pencuri datang,* ***jangan lupa*** *mengonggong!* (p.94)
96.	*I have been* ***nothing but*** *a truant.* (p.57)	*Selama ini tingkahku* ***tidak lebih dari*** *berandalan.* (p.94)
97.	*Oh, if I could start* ***all over again****!* (p.57)	*Oh, andai aku bisa mulai* ***lagi dari awal****!* (p.95)
98.	***Even though*** *a boy may be very unhappy.* (p.58)	***Meskipun*** *sedang susah.* (p.96)
99.	***Good evening****, Melampo.* (p.58)	***Selamat malam,*** *Melampo.* (p.96)
100.	*You will* ***make believe*** *you are sleeping.* (p.58)	*Kau* ***berpura-pura*** *tidur.* (p.97)

101.	*Never saw them* ***in all*** *these years!* (p.59)	***Selama*** *bertahun-tahun tidak pernah melihat mereka!* (p.99)
102.	*But though he searched* ***far and near****.* (p.61)	*Tetapi meskipun melayangkan pandang* ***kemana-mana****.* (p.100)
103.	*Do you by chance know of a Marionette, Pinocchio* ***by name****?* (p.62)	*Apa kau kenal boneka tali* ***bernama*** *Pinocchio?* (p.102)
104.	*Heavy?* ***Not at all****.* (p.62)	*Berat?* ***sama sekali tidak.*** (p.103)
105.	*And of being* ***in time*** *to save him.* (p.65)	*Dan menyelamatkanya.* (p.106)
106.	***If only*** *I knew the name of this island.* (p.65)	***Andai*** *aku tahu nama pulau ini.* (p.107)
107.	*May I* ***have a word with you****?* (p.65)	*Boleh aku* ***bicara sebentar denganmu****?* (p.107)
108.	*You can't* ***go wrong****.* (p.66)	*Tak mungkin* ***tersesat****.* (p.107)
109.	*You who travel* ***day and night*** *through the sea.* (p.66)	*Kau yang berkelana* ***siang dan malam*** *di lautan.* (p.108)
110.	*He is the best father in the world* ***even as*** *I am the worst son that can be found.* (p.66)	*Dia ayah terbaik di dunia* ***meskipun*** *aku anak terburuk yang perna ada.* (p.108)
111.	*"Mother mine!" cried the Marionette,* ***scared to death****.* (p.66)	*"Ya Tuhan! " seru si boneka tali,* ***setengah mati ketakutan****.* (p.108)
112.	*"I understand," said Pinocchio* ***at once*** *wearily.* (p.66)	*"Aku mengeti," Pinokio* ***langsung*** *berkata dengan letih.* (p.109)
113.	*But* ***in the meantime****, he began to feel hungry.* (p.66)	*Tapi* ***sementara itu****, dia mulai lapar.* (p.109)
114.	*Who* ***was*** *burning* ***up with*** *thirst.* (p.68)	*Yang lehernya serasa* ***terbakar karena*** *haus.* (p.111)
115.	*"****With pleasure****, my boy"!* (p.68)	*"****Dengan senang hati****,Nak"!* (p.111)
116.	*Don't make me cry* ***any longer****!* (p.68)	*Jangan membuatku menangis* ***lagi****!* (p.112)
117.	***Far from it****! Good boys are obedient.* (p.70)	***Sama sekali tidak****! Anak-anak baik selalu patuh.* (p.114)
118.	*A lazy fellow and a tramp* ***all year round.*** (p.70)	*Pemalas yang mengelandang* ***sepanjang hari****.* (p.114)
119.	*And kissed them so hard that it looked as if he had* ***lost his head****.* (p.71)	*Dan menciuminya begitu keras, seperti sudah* ***gila****.* (p.115)
120.	*For boys with hearts* ***such as*** *yours.* (p.71)	*Untuk anak-anak yang punya hati* ***seperti*** *hatimu.* (p.115)

121.	*"Gladly, very gladly,* ***More than gladly****!* (p.71)	*"Mau,sangat mau,* ***lebih dari mau****!* (p.115)
122.	*And now it* ***is up to you****.* (p.72)	*Dan sekarang semua* ***tergantung padamu*** *sendiri.* (p.116)
123.	*In the morning,* ***bright and early****.* (p.73)	*Besoknya, saat hari masih pagi dan* ***matahari bersinar cerah****.* (p.117)
124.	*And* ***wide awake****, always the first to come in the morning.* (p.73)	*Dan selalu* ***segar bugar****, selalu yang pertama datang pagi.* (p.118)
125.	***Sooner or later*** *make you lose your love for study.* (p.73)	***Lambat laun*** *akan membuatmu kehilangan semangat belajar.* (p.118)
126.	*Going* ***like the wind****.* (p.75)	*Dengan berlari* ***secepat angin****.* (p.121)
127.	*Oh,* ***the joke's on you****!* (p.75)	*Ah,* ***kau kena!*** (p.121)
128.	*The boys were so frightened that they* ***turned tail*** *and ran.* (p.77)	*Anak-anak lelaki itu begitu ketakutan sehingga mereka langsung* ***berbalik*** *dan lari terbirit-birit.* (p.125)
129.	***What*** *will* ***become of me****?* (p.77)	***Bagaimana*** *aku nanti?* (p.125)
130.	*Bending* ***to look at*** *Eugene.* (p.78)	*Sambil membungkuk untuk* ***melihat*** *Eugene.* (p.126)
131.	*Get up as quickly as you can and* ***come along with us.*** (p.78)	*Berdiri, cepat, dan* ***ikut kami.*** (p.126)
132.	***Take care of*** *this little fellow who has been hurt.* (p.78)	***Urus*** *anak yang terluka ini.* (p.127)
133.	*"****Very well****, go; but hurry."* (p.79)	*"****Baiklah****, Tapi cepat."* (p.127)
134.	*And* ***now and again*** *even felt his hot breath blow over him****.*** (p.80)	***Dan sesekali*** *bahkan merasakan napas panas itu meniupinya.* (p.129)
135.	*The sea was in sight;* ***in fact****, only a few short steps away.* (p.80)	*Laut sudah terlihat;* ***malahan*** *tinggal beberapa langkah lagi dari sana.* (p.129)
136.	*The Marionette, who* ***after all*** *had a very kind heart.* (p.80)	*Si boneka tali, yang* ***sebenarnya*** *berhati baik.* (p.130)
137.	*You did me* ***a good turn****.* (p.81)	*Kau* ***berbuat baik*** *padaku.* (p.130)
138.	***At the same time****, he saw a Fisherman.* (p.81)	***Pada saat itu juga****, dia melihat seorang Nelayan.* (p.131)
139.	*A Fisherman* ***so ugly that*** *Pinocchio thought he was a sea monster.* (p.81)	*Nelayan* ***yang begitu jelek sehinnga*** *Pinocchio menyangka dia monster laut.* (p.131)
140.	***Thank Heaven****, I'm not a fish! said Pinocchio to himself* .(p.81)	***Syukurlah*** *aku bukan ikan! pikir Pinocchio.* (p.131)

141.	*And started to roll the fish into it,* ***one by one.*** (p.83)	*Dan mulai melumuri ikan-ikan dengan tepung,* ***satu demi satu.*** (p.134)
142.	*Turned him* ***over and over*** *in the flour.* (p.83)	*Mengguling-gulingkanya di dalam tepung.* (p.134)
143.	*And disappeared* ***like a flash****!* (p.84)	*Dan langsung lenyap* ***secepat kilat****!* (p.136)
144.	***Enjoy yourself*** *counting the ants which are passing by.* (p.88)	***Santai saja****, hitung semut yang lewat*. (p.142)
145.	*Tomorrow your wish will* ***come true****.* (p.89)	*Besok, harapanmu akan* ***terkabul****.* (p.142)
146.	***Take care****, Pinocchio!* (p.90)	***Hati-hati****, Pinocchio!* (p.144)
147.	*Only remember to return home* ***before dark****.* (p.90)	*Tapi ingat,kau harus pulang* ***sebelum gelap****.* (p.144)
148.	***In case*** *you do disobey, you will be the one to suffer.* (p.90)	***Pokoknya*** *kalau kau tidak patuh,kaulah yang akan menderita.* (p.144)
149.	*Boys who do not listen to their elders always* ***come to grief****.* (p.90)	*Anak-anak yang tidak mendengarkan nasihat orang-orang yang lebih tua dari mereka selalu* ***di timpa nasib malang.*** (p.145)
150.	*Pinocchio searched* ***here and there and everywhere.*** (p.90)	*Pinocchio mencari* ***kesana, kesini, dan kemana-mana.*** (p.146)
151.	*I have waited too long* ***as it is****.* (p.92)	*Sekarangpun aku sudah menunggu terlalu lama.* (p.148)
152.	*And remember your friends* ***once in a while****.* (p.93)	*Dan* ***sesekali*** *ingatlah teman-temanmu.* (p.149)
153.	***All at once*** *in the distance a small light flickered.* (p.94)	***Tiba-tiba*** *di kejauhan, sebuah cahaya kecil berpijar.* (p.150)
154.	***Here and there*** *were a few with large yellow and blue stripes.* (p.95)	***Disana sini*** *ada beberapa yang bergaris-garis lebar warna kuning dan biru.* (p.151
155.	***Fell in love*** *with him.* (p.95)	***Jatuh cinta*** *padanya.* (p.152)
156.	***No sooner said than done****.* (p.96)	***Ini langsung di lakukanya****.* (p.153)
157.	***DOWN WITH*** *ARITHMETIC!* (p.98)	***GANYANG*** *ARITMATIKA!* (p.157)
158.	***What with*** *entertainments and parties.* (p.98)	***Dengan begitu banyak*** *hiburan dan pesta.* (p.157)
159.	*And how he enjoyed* ***speaking ill of*** *me.* (p.99)	*Dan suka* ***mengatai****ku.* (p.157)
160.	*His ears had grown* ***at least*** *ten full inches.* (p.100)	*Telinganya rupanya bertambah panjang* ***paling sedikit*** *dua puluh lima sentimeter.* (p.159)

161.	*So small indeed that to **the naked eye** they could hardly be seen.* (p.100)	*Begitu kecil sehingga hamper tak bisa dilihat **mata telanjang**.* (p.159)
162.	*He went **in search** of a mirror.* (p.100)	*Dia **mencari** cermin.* (p.159)
163.	***I beg your pardon**, my friend.* (p.102)	***Maaf**, temanku.* (p.163)
164.	***I'm afraid** it is.* (p.103)	***Kurasa** begitu.* (p.164)
165.	***Will you do me a favor**, Lamp-Wick?* (103)	***Bolekah kutanya sesuatu**, Sumbu-Lampu?* (p.164)
166.	*Gladly! With my **whole heart**.* (p.103)	*Silahkan! Tanya saja.* (p.164)
167.	*Let us take off our caps together. **All right**?"* (p.103)	*Kita lepas topi kita bersama-sama. **Setuju**?* (p.164)
168.	*But **all of a sudden** Lamp-Wick stopped laughing.* (p.104)	*Tetapi **tiba-tiba** Sumbu-Lampu berhenti tertawa.* (p.165)
169.	*And let them enjoy themselves **to their heart's content**.* (p.105)	*Dan membiarkan mereka **bersenang-senang sepuas hati**.* (p.167)
170.	***Without more ado,** he took a whip*. (p.106)	***Tanpa menunggu lagi**, dia mengambil pecut*. (p.168)
171.	*This hay is **not bad**.* (p.106)	*Rumput kering ini **lumayan**.* (p.168)
172.	*Posted **all around** the town.* (p.107)	*Disebarkan **keseluruh** kota.* (p.169)
173.	*"**Full speed!**" and Pinocchio ran as fast as he could*. (p.108)	*"**Kecepatan penuh!** "dan Pinocchio berlari secepat mungkin.* (p.172)
174.	*Cries and shouts and handclappings were heard **on all sides**.* (p.109)	*Seruan, teriakan, dan tepuk tangan terdengar **dari segala sisi**.* (p.172)
175.	*There, **in front of** him.* (p.109)	*Disana, **didepa**nya.* (p.172)
176.	*The Donkey **changed hands**.* (p.110)	*Keledai itu pun **berpindah tangan**.* (p.174)
177.	***So as to** skin him and make himself a drumhead.* (p.110)	***Agar bisa** mengulitinya dan menjadikannya pelapis gendering.* (p.175)
178.	***One day** I was about to become a boy*. (p.112)	***Suatu hari**, aku akan menjadi anak lelaki*. (p.117)
179.	***Never mind**, dear Master*. (p.112)	***Tidak apa-apa**, Tuan yang baik.* (p.178)
180.	*She never **loses sight** of me.* (p.112)	*Dia tak perna **berhenti mengawasi**ku.* (p.178)

181.	***I am going to*** *take you to the market.* (p.113)	***Aku akan*** *membawamu ke pasar.* (p.179)
182.	*Which* ***now and then*** *lifted a leg or an arm in the air*. (p.113)	*Yang* ***sesekali*** *menaikkan kaki atau tangannya ke atas.* (p.180)
183.	*The sight of that monster* ***frightened him almost to death****!* (p.114)	*Melihat monster itu membuatnya* ***nyaris mati ketakutan****!* (p.181)
184.	*Pinocchio went through the water* ***like a shot****.* (p.114)	*Pinochio melesat di air* ***seperti tembakan peluru****.* (p.181)
185.	*Only* ***for a moment****.* (p.114)	*Tetapi hanya* ***sebentar.*** (p.181)
186.	*He chased me and swallowed me without even a* ***`by your leave'****!* (p.115)	*Dia mengejarku dan menelanku,* ***minta permisi*** *pun tidak!* (p.182)
187.	***On and on*** *he walked.* (p.116)	*Dia* ***terus*** *berjalan.* (p.184)
188.	*And* ***in any case****, if it is written that we must die.* (p.118)	***Pokoknya****, kalaupun kita memang ditakdirkan tewas.* (p.188)
189.	***Just about*** *to dive into the sea.* (p.118)	***Sudah akan*** *terjun ke laut.* (p.189)
190.	*To reach land* ***as soon as possible.*** (p.120)	*Mencapai daratan* ***secepat mungkin****.* (p.191)
191.	*I see better at night than* ***by day****.* (p.120)	*Aku melihat lebih jelas pada malam hari daripada* ***siang hari****.* (p.192)
192.	*He felt he could not go on* ***much longer****.* (p.120)	*Dia merasa tak bisa terus berenang* ***lebih lama lagi****.* (p.192)
193.	*Heavy?* ***Not in the least****.* (p.121)	*Berat?* ***Sama sekali tidak****.* (p.193)
194.	*Stolen money never* ***bears fruit.*** (p.122)	*Uang curian tak perna* ***menghasilkan apa-apa****.* (p.194)
195.	*Who grew stronger and better* ***day by day****.* (p.125)	*Yang* ***tiap hari*** *makin kuat dan makin sehat.* (p.199)
196.	***Little by little*** *his diligence was rewarded.* (p.125)	***Sedikit demi sedikit****, kerajinannya membuahkan hasil.* (p.119)
197.	*He succeeded,* ***not only*** *in his studies,* ***but also*** *in his work.* (p.125)	*Dia berhasil,* ***tidak hanya*** *dalam pelajaran,* ***tetapi juga*** *dalam pekerjaannya.* (p.199)
198.	*"Don't you recognize me?" said the Snail. "****Yes and no****."* (p.125)	*“Kau tidak mengenali aku?” Tanya Siput.* ***“Ya dan tidak”*** (p.200)
199.	*He was* ***no longer*** *a Marionette.* (p.127)	*Dia* ***bukan lagi*** *boneka tali.* (p.202)
200.	***Spick and span*** *in his new clothes.* (p.127)	***Tampil perlente*** *dengan pakaian barunya.* (p.203)

2. PROVERB

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	*They gave each other a sound thrashing.* (p.6)	*Mereka saling menghajar habis-habisan.* (p.12)
2.	*Hunger is the best sauce.* (p.63)	*Rasa lapar adalah saus yang paling lezat.* (p.104)
3.	*It is never too late to learn.* (p.71)	*Tidak ada kata terlambat untuk belajar.* (p.116)
4.	*No one can find happiness without work.* (p.72)	*Tak ada orang yang bisa menemukan kebahagian tanpa bekerja.* (p.116)
5.	*A kind deed is never lost.* (p.80)	*Perbuatan baik selalu ada imbalanya.* (p.130)
6.	*What is given is always return.* (p.81)	*Apa yang diberikan selalu dikembalikan.* (p.130)
7.	*Stolen money never bears fruit.* (p.122)	*Uang curian tak perna menghasilkan apa-apa.* (p.1.94)
8.	*Bad wheat always makes poor bread.* (p.122)	*Gandum yang buruk selalu menghasilkan roti yang buruk.* (p.194)
9.	*Whoever steals his neighbor's shirt, usually dies without his own.* (p.122)	*Siapa yang mencuri kemeja tetangganya, biasanya mati tanpa memakai apa-apa.* (p.125)

APPENDIX II

TABLE OF OBSERVATIONS

1. IDIOM

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	*Once upon a time.* (p.2)	*Dahulu kala.* (p.5)
2.	*In the nick of time.* (p.2)	*Tepat pada waktunya.*(p.6)
3.	*Look up and down.* (p.2)	*Melihat ke kiri-kanan.* (p.6)
4.	*Once more.* (p.2)	*Kembali.* (p.6)
5.	*Was about to give.* (p.2)	*Baru saja akan mengayunkan.* (p.6)
6.	*Up to.* (p.3)	*Ke.* (p.7)
7.	*In order to.* (p.3)	*Untuk.* (p.7)
8.	*As if.* (p.3)	*Seperti.* (p.8)
9.	*Woe to the one who* (p.4)	*Malang nasib orang* (p.9*)*
10.	*Good day.* (p.4)	*Selamat pagi.* (p.9)
11.	*At your service*. (p.4)	*Siap membantu.* (p.10)
12.	*Of course.* (p.5)	*Rupanya* (p.11)
13.	*Settled their accounts.* (p.6)	*Menuntaskan urusan.* (p.12)
14.	*Let it alone.* (p.7)	*Membiarkanya.* (p.14)
15.	*No sooner…than.* (p.7)	*Baru saja… mulai*. (p.14)
16.	*Poke fun at*. (p.7)	*Mengoloknya*. (p.14)
17.	*In leaps and bounds.* (p.8)	*Sekaligus meloncat dengan tangkas.* (p.16)
18.	*Laugh until they cried*. (p.8)	*Tertawa sampai keluar air mata.* (p.16)
19.	*At last.* (p.8)	(p. 16)
20.	*On purpose.* (p.9)	*Sengaja.* (p.16)
21.	*No doubt*. (p.9)	*Pasti*. (p.17)
22.	*As for me* (p.10)	*Padahal aku ini.* (p.19)
23.	*As yet.* (p.12)	*Sejauh ini*. (p.22)
24.	*In the hope of*. (p.13)	*Berharap.* (p.24)
25.	*In spite of.* (p.14)	*Meskipun.* (p.25)

26.	*Wait a minute.* (p.14)	*Tunggu sebentar*. (p.26)
27.	*As long as.* (p.16)	*Sampai*. (p.29)
28.	*see you* (p.17)	*Sampai jumpa.* (p.29)
29.	*In store for us.* (p.17)	*Esok hari.* (p.30)
30.	*Castles in the air*. (p.21)	*Istana di udara*. (p.36)
31.	*The day after tomorrow.* (p.21)	*Lusa.* (p.36)
32.	*Was going on*. (p.22)	(p.38)
33.	*Just now*. (p.22)	*Saat ini.* (p.38)
34.	*What about.* (p.22)	*Bagaimana kalau.* (p.38)
35.	*Then and there.* (p.22)	*Seketika itu juga.* (p.38)
36.	*Quick as a flash*. (p.23)	*Secepat kilat*. (p.40)
37.	*As usual.* (p.23)	*Seperti biasa.*(p.40)
38.	*One and all.* (p.24)	(p.42)
39.	*A bit.* (p.24)	*Sejenak.* (p.42)
40.	*On the other hand.*(p.25)	(p.45)
41.	*As good as.* (p.25)	(p.45)
42.	*In your place*. (p.26)	*Sebagai ganti dirimu*. (p.46)
43.	*At first.* (p.26)	*Mulanya.* (p.47)
44.	*Good morning.* (p.28)	*Selamat pagi.* (p.149)
45.	*God willing.* (p.28)	*Tuhan mengizinkan*. (p.49)
46.	*First of all.* (p.29)	*Pertama-tama.* (p.50)
47.	*In the twinkling of an eyelid.* (p.29)	*Dalam sekejap.* (p.50)
48.	*And all.* (p.29)	(p.50)
49.	*I am with you.* (p.31)	*Aku ikut."* (p.53)
50.	*After a great deal of.* (p.32)	(p.54)

51.	*Least of all*. (p.32)	*Paling sedikit.* (p.55)
52.	*Too bad.* (p.33)	*Sayang.* (p.56)
53.	*Round about him*. (p.33)	*Disekitarnya.* (p.56)
54	*Once or twice.* (p.33)	*Sekali atau dua kali.* (p.56)
55.	*Who goes there* (p.33)	*Siapa disitu* (p. 56*)*
56.	*Good night.* (p.34)	*Selamat malam.* (p.57)
57.	*Even if.* (p.35)	*Kalaupun* (p.58)
58.	*Mind your business.* (p.35)	*Tangani urusan kalian sendiri.* (p.58)
59.	*On account of.* (p.35)	*Karena.*(p.59)
60.	*As best he could.* (p.35)	*Semampu mungkin.* (p.59)
61.	*In the morning.* (p.39)	*Pagi nanti.* (p.64)
62.	*Once again*. (p.40)	*Sekali lagi.* (p.66)
63.	*At the sight.* (p.40)	*Melihat.* (p.66)
64.	*None other than.* (p.40)	*Tak lain dan tak bukan.* (p.66)
65.	*At first glance.* (p.40)	*Sekilas pandang.* (p.67)
66.	*In a hurry.* (p.41)	*Terburu-buru.*(p.68)
67.	*One after another.* (p.41)	*Satu persatu.* (p.68)
68.	*Breaking his father's heart!* (p.42)	*Menghancurkan hati ayahnya!* (p.69)
69.	*As far as.* (p.42)	*Dalam.* (p.70)
70.	*Even now.* (p.44)	*Tetap.* (p.72)
71.	*Not a bit.* (p.44)	*Sedikitpun tidak.* (p.73)
72.	*For nothing*. (p.45)	*Percuma saja.* (p.74*)*
73.	*More and more.* (p.46)	*Makin lama makin.* (p.76)
74.	*No matter how.* (p.47)	*Tidak peduli sekeras.* (p.77)
75.	*Feel sorry for*. (p.47)	*Kasihan.* (p.77)

76.	*So much for*. (p.47)	*Begitu banyak.* (p.78)
77.	*The other night.* (p.47)	*Malam itu.* (p.78)
78.	*Any moment.* (p.48)	*Sebentar lagi.* (p.80)
79.	*More or less.* (p.49)	*Kurang lebih.*(p.81)
80.	*Good luck.* (p.50)	*Berhasil*. (p.82)
81.	*To and fro*. (p.51)	*Mondar mandir.* (p.83)
82.	*What if.* (p.51)	*Bagaimana kalau*. (p.83)
83.	*By any chance.* (p.51)	(p.84)
84.	*As to.* (p.52)	*Kalau.* (p.84)
85.	*No more.* (p.52)	*Kehabisan.* (p.86)
86.	*In that case.* (p.53)	*Kalau begitu.* (p.87)
87.	*From now on.* (p.54)	*Mulai sekarang.* (p.88)
88.	*In the long run*. (p.54)	*Dalam jangka panjang.* (p.89)
89.	*On the contrary.* (p.55)	*Sebaliknya.* (p.90)
90.	*Full of live.* (p.55)	*Penuh semangat hidup.* (p.90)
91.	*Head over heels.* (p.55)	*Terjengkang.* (p.90)
92.	*On the spot.* (p.55)	*Seketika.* (p.90)
93.	*How came.* (p.56)	*Bagaimana.* (p.92)
94.	*So that.* (p.57)	*Agar.* (p.94)
95.	*Be sure to bark!* (p.57)	*Jangan lupa.* (p.94)
96.	*Nothing but.* (p.57)	*Tidak lebih dari.* (p.94)
97.	*All over again.* (p.57)	*Lagi dari awal.* (p.95)
98.	*Even though.* (p.58)	*Meskipun.* (p.96)
99.	*Good evening.* (p.58)	*Selamat malam.* (p.96)
100.	*Make believe.* (p.58)	*Berpura-pura.* (p.97)

101.	*In all.* (p. 59)	*Selama.* (p.99)
102.	*Far and near.* (p.61)	*Kemana-mana.* (p.100)
103.	*By name.* (p.62)	*Bernama.* (p.102)
104.	*Not at all.* (p.62)	*Sama sekali tidak.* (p.103)
105.	*In time.* (p.65)	(p.106)
106.	*If only.* (p.65)	A*ndai.* (p.107)
107.	*Have a word with you?* (p.65)	*Bicara sebentar denganmu?* (p.107)
108.	*Go wrong.* (p.66)	*Tersesat.* (p.107)
109.	*Day and night.* (p.66)	*Siang dan malam.* (p.108)
110.	*Even as.* (p.66)	*Meskipun.* (p.108)
111.	*Scared to death.* (p.66)	*Setengah mati ketakutan.* (p.108)
112.	*At once.* (p.66)	*Langsung.* (p.109)
113.	*In the meantime.* (p.66)	*Sementara itu.* (p.109)
114.	*Was burning up with.* (p.68)	*Terbakar karena.* (p.111)
115.	*With pleasure.* (p.68)	*Dengan senang hati.* (p.111)
116.	*Any longer.* (p.68)	*Lagi.* (p.112)
117.	*Far from it.* (p.70)	*Sama sekali tidak.* (p.114)
118.	*All year round.* (p.70)	*Sepanjang hari.* (p.114)
119.	*Lost his head.* (p.71)	*Gila.* (p.115)
120.	*Such as.* (p.71)	*Seperti.* (p.115)
121.	*More than gladly.* (p.71)	*Lebih dari mau.* (p.115)
122.	*Is up to you.* (p.72)	*Tergantung padamu.* (p.116)
123.	*Bright and early.* (p.73)	*Matahari bersinar cerah.* (p.117)
124.	*Wide awake.* (p.73)	*Segar bugar.* (p.118)
125.	*Sooner or later.* (p.73)	*Lambat laun.* (p.118)

126.	*Like the wind.* (p.75)	*Secepat angin.* (p.121)
127.	*The joke's on you!* (p.75)	*Kau kena!* (p.121)
128.	*Turned tail.* (p.77)	*Berbalik.* (p.125)
129.	*What will become of me?* (p.77)	*Bagaimana aku nanti?* (p.125)
130.	*To look at.* (p.78)	*Melihat.* (p.126)
131.	*Come along with us.* (p.78)	*Ikut kami.* (p.126)
132.	*Take care of.* (p.78)	*Urus.* (p.127)
133.	*Very well.* (p.79)	*Baiklah.* (p.127)
134.	*Now and again.* (p.80)	*Dan sesekali.* (p.129)
135.	*In fact.* (p.80)	*Malahan.* (p.129)
136.	*After all.* (p.80)	*Sebenarnya.* (p.130)
137.	*A good turn.* (p.81)	*Berbuat baik.* (p.130)
138.	*At the same time.* (p.81)	*Pada saat itu juga.* (p.131)
139.	*So ugly that.* (p.81)	*Yang begitu jelek sehinnga.* (p.131)
140.	*Thank Heaven.* (p.81)	*Syukurlah.* (p.131)
141.	*One by one.* (p.83)	*Satu demi satu.* (p.134)
142.	*Over and over.* (p.83)	(p.134)
143.	*Like a flash!* (p.84)	*Secepat kilat!* (p.136)
144.	*Enjoy yourself.* (p.88)	*Santai saja.* (p.142)
145.	*Come true.* (p.89)	*Terkabul.* (p.142)
146.	*Take care.* (p.90)	*Hati-hati.* (p.144)
147.	*Before dark.* (p.90)	*Sebelum gelap.* (p.144)
148.	*In case.* (p.90)	*Pokoknya.* (p.144)
149.	*Come to grief.* (p.90)	*Di timpa nasib malang.* (p.145)
150.	*Here and there and everywhere.* (p.90)	*Kesana, kesini, dan kemana-mana.* (p.146)

151.	*As it is.* (p.92)	(p.148)
152.	*Once in a while.* (p.93)	*Sesekali.* (p.149)
153.	*All at once.* (p.94)	*Tiba-tiba.* (p.150)
154.	*Here and there.* (p.95)	*Disana sini.* (p.151
155.	*Fell in love.* (p.95)	*Jatuh cinta.* (p.152)
156.	*No sooner said than done.* (p.96)	*Ini langsung di lakukanya.* (p.153)
157.	*DOWN WITH.* (p.98)	*GANYANG.* (p.157)
158.	*What with.* (p.98)	*Dengan begitu banyak.* (p.157)
159.	*Speaking ill of me.* (p.99)	*Mengataiku.* (p.157)
160.	*At least.* (p.100)	*Paling sedikit.* (p.159)
161.	*The naked eye.* (p.100)	*Mata telanjang.* (p.159)
162.	*In search.* (p.100)	*Mencari.* (p.159)
163.	*I beg your pardon.* (p.102)	*Maaf.* (p.163)
164.	*I'm afraid it is.* (p.103)	*Kurasa begitu.* (p.164)
165.	*Will you do me a favor?* (103)	*Bolekah kutanya sesuatu?* (p.164)
166.	*Whole heart.* (p.103)	(p.164)
167.	*All right?* (p.103)	*Setuju?* (p.164)
168.	*All of a sudden.* (p.104)	*Tiba-tiba.* (p.165)
169.	*To their heart's content.* (p.105)	*Bersenang-senang sepuas hati.* (p.167)
170.	*Without more ado.* (p.106)	*Tanpa menunggu lagi.* (p.168)
171.	*Not bad.* (p.106)	*Lumayan.* (p.168)
172.	*All around.* (p.107)	*Keseluruh.* (p.169)
173.	*Full speed.* (p.108)	*Kecepatan penuh.* (p.172)
174.	*On all sides.* (p.109)	*Sari segala sisi.* (p.172)
175.	*In front of.* (p.109)	*Didepan.* (p.172)

176.	*Changed hands.* (p.110)	*Berpindah tangan.* (p.174)
177.	*So as to.* (p.110)	*Agar bisa.* (p.175)
178.	*One day.* (p.112)	*Suatu hari.* (p.117)
179.	*Never mind.* (p.112)	*Tidak apa-apa.* (p.178)
180.	*Loses sight.* (p.112)	*Berhenti mengawasi.* (p.178)
181.	*I am going to.* (p.113)	*Aku akan.* (p.179)
182.	*Now and then*. (p.113)	*Sesekali.* (p.180)
183.	*Frightened him almost to death!* (p.114)	*Nyaris mati ketakutan!* (p.181)
184.	*Like a shot.* (p.114)	*Seperti tembakan peluru.* (p.181)
185.	*For a moment.* (p.114)	*Sebentar.* (p.181)
186.	*By your leave* (p.115)	*Minta permisi.* (p.182)
187.	*On and on.* (p.116)	*Terus.* (p.184)
188.	*In any case.* (p.118)	*Pokoknya.* (p.188)
189.	*Just about.* (p.118)	*Sudah akan.* (p.189)
190.	*As soon as possible.* (p.120)	*Secepat mungkin.* (p.191)
191.	*By day.* (p.120)	*Siang hari.* (p.192)
192.	*Much longer*. (p.120)	*Lebih lama lagi.* (p.192)
193.	*Not in the least.* (p.121)	*Sama sekali tidak.* (p.193)
194.	*Bears fruit.* (p.122)	*Menghasilkan apa-apa.* (p.194)
195.	*Day by day.* (p.125)	*Tiap hari.* (p.199)
196.	*Little by little.* (p.125)	*Sedikit demi sedikit.* (p.119)
197.	*Not only … but also.* (p.125)	*Tidak hanya… tetapi juga.* (p.199)
198.	*Yes and no.* (p.125)	*Ya dan tidak.* (p.200)
199.	*No longer.* (p.127)	*Bukan lagi.* (p.202)
200.	*Spick and span.* (p.127)	*Tampil perlente*. (p.203)

2. PROVERB

No.	English	Indonesian
1.	*They gave each other* ***a sound thrashing***. (p.6)	*Mereka saling* ***menghajar habis-habisan***. (p.12)
2.	*Hunger is the best sauce.* (p.63)	*Rasa lapar adalah saus yang paling lezat.* (p.104)
3.	*It is never too late to learn.* (p.71)	*Tidak ada kata terlambat untuk belajar.* (p.116)
4.	***No one can find happiness without work***. (p.72)	***Tak ada orang yang bisa menemukan kebahagian tanpa bekerja***. (p.116)
5.	*A kind deed is never lost.* (p.80)	*Perbuatan baik selalu ada imbalanya.*(p.130)
6.	***What is given is always return***. (p.81)	***Apa yang diberikan selalu dikembalikan***. (p.130)
7.	*Stolen money* ***never bears fruit***. (p.122)	*Uang curian* ***tak perna menghasilkan apa-apa***. (p.1.94)
8.	*Bad wheat always makes poor bread.* (p.122)	***Gandum yang buruk selalu menghasilkan roti yang buruk***. (p.194)
9.	***Whoever steals his neighbor's shirt, usually dies without his own***. (p.122)	***Siapa yang mencuri kemeja tetangganya, biasanya mati tanpa memakai apa-apa***. (p.125)

APPENDIX III

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATIONS

1. IDIOM

Strategy	No.	English	Indonesian
Translating by using and idiom of similar meaning and form	**1.**	*Once upon a time*(1)	*Dahulu kala*
	2.	*Good day*(10)	*Selamat pagi*
	3.	*Good morning(44)*	*Selamat pagi*
	4.	*Once or twice(54)*	*Sekali atau dua kali*
	5.	*Good night(56)*	*Selamat malam*
	6.	*Breaking his father's heart(68)*	*Menghancurkan hati ayahnya*
	7.	*Good evening(99)*	*Selamat malam*
	8.	*Day and night(109)*	*Siang dan malam*
	9.	*Scared to death(111)*	*Setengah mati ketakutan*
	10.	*With pleasure(115)*	*Dengan senang hati*
	11.	*One by one(141)*	*Satu demi satu*
	12.	*Before dark(147)*	*Sebelum gelap*
	13.	*Fell in love(155)*	*Jatuh cinta*
	14.	*The naked eye(161)*	*Mata telanjang*
	15.	*Full speed(173)*	*Kecepatan penuh*
	16.	*Changed hands(176)*	*Berpindah tangan*
	17.	*Frightened him almost to death!(183)*	*Nyaris mati ketakutan!*
	18.	*Little by little(196)*	*Sedikit demi sedikit*
	19	*Yes and no(198)*	*Ya dan tidak*
	Total	**19**	
Translating by using and idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	**1.**	*Look up and down*(3)	*Melihat ke kiri-kanan*
	2.	*See you(28)*	*Sampai jumpa*
	3.	*Quick as a flash(36)*	*Secepat kilat*
	4.	*First of all(46)*	*Pertama-tama*
	5.	*In the twinkling of an eyelid(47)*	*Dalam sekejap*
	6.	*I am with you(49)*	*Aku ikut*
	7.	*Mind your business(58)*	*Tangani urusan kalian sendiri*
	8.	*In the morning(61)*	*Pagi nanti*
	9.	*Once again(62)*	*Sekali lagi*
	10.	*At first glance(65)*	*Sekilas pandang*
	11.	*One after another(67)*	*Satu per satu*
	12.	*More and more(73)*	*Makin lama makin*
	13.	*No matter how(74)*	*Tak peduli sekeras*

	14.	*More or less(79)*	*Kurang lebih*
	15.	*To and fro(81)*	*Mondar-mandir*
	16.	*What if(82)*	*Bagaimana kalau*
	17.	*In the long run(88)*	*Dalam jangka panjang*
	18.	*Not at all(104)*	*Sama sekali tidak*
	19.	*All year round(118)*	*Sepanjang hari*
	20.	*More than gladly(121)*	*Lebih dari mau*
	21.	*Is up to you(122)*	*Tergantung padamu*
	22.	*Wide awake(124)*	*Segar bugar*
	23.	*Sooner or later(125)*	*Lambat laun*
	24.	*Like the wind(126)*	*Secepat angin*
	25.	*Like a flash(143)*	*Secepat kilat*
	26.	*One day(178)*	*Suatu hari*
	27.	*Like a shot(184)*	*Seperti tembakan peluru*
	28.	*Much longer(192)*	*Lebih lama lagi*
	29.	*Here and there and everywhere(150)*	*Kesana, kesini, dan kemana-mana*
	Total	**29**	
Translating by paraphrasing	**1.**	*In the nick of time*(2)	*Tepat pada waktunya*
	2.	*Once more*(4)	*Kembali*
	3.	*Was about to*(5)	*Baru saja akan*
	4.	*Up to*(6)	*Ke*
	5.	*In order to*(7)	*Untuk*
	6.	*As if*(8)	*Seperti*
	7.	*Woe to the one who*(9)	*Malang nasib orang*
	8.	*At your service*(11)	*Siap membantu*
	9.	*Of course(12)*	*Rupanya*
	10.	*Settled their accounts(13)*	*Menuntaskan urusan*
	11.	*Let it alone(14)*	*Membiarkanya*
	12.	*No sooner...than(15)*	*Baru saja…mulai*
	13.	*Poke fun at(16)*	*Mengolok*
	14.	*In leaps and bounds.*(17)	*Sekaligus meloncat dengan tangkas*
	15.	*Laugh until they cried(18)*	*Tertawa sampai keluar air mata*
	16.	*On purpose(20)*	*Sengaja*
	17.	*No doubt*(21)	*Pasti*
	18.	*As for me(22)*	*Padahal aku ini*
	19.	*As yet(23)*	*Sejauh ini*
	20.	*In the hope of(24)*	*Berharap*
	21.	*In spite of(25)*	*Meskipun*
	22.	*Wait a minute(26)*	*Tunggu sebentar*
	23.	*As long as(27)*	*Sampai*
	24.	*In store for us(29)*	*Esok hari*

	25.	*Castles in the air(30)*	*Istana di udara*
	26.	*The day after tomorrow(31)*	*Lusa*
	27.	*Just now(33)*	*Saat ini*
	28.	*What about(34)*	*Bagaimana kalau*
	29.	*Then and there(35)*	*Seketika itu juga*
	30.	*As usual(37)*	*Seperti biasa*
	31.	*A bit(39)*	*Sejenak*
	32.	*In your place(42)*	*Ganti dirimu*
	33.	*At first(43)*	*Mulanya*
	34.	*God willing(45)*	*Tuhan mengizinkan*
	35.	*Least of all(51)*	*Paling sedikit*
	36.	*Too bad!(52)*	*Sayang*
	37.	*Round about him(53)*	*Di sekitarnya*
	38.	*Who goes there?(55)*	*Siapa disitu*
	39.	*Even if(57)*	*Kalaupun*
	40.	*On account of(59)*	*Karenanya*
	41.	*As best he could(60)*	*Semampu mungkin*
	42.	*At the sight(63)*	*Melihat*
	43.	*None other than(64)*	*Tak lain dan tak bukan*
	44.	*In a hurry(66)*	*Terburu-buru*
	45.	*As far as(69)*	*Dalam*
	46.	*Even now(70)*	*Tetap*
	47.	*Not a bit(71)*	*Sedikitpun tidak*
	48.	*For nothing(72)*	*Percuma saja*
	49.	*Feel sorry for(75)*	*Kasihan*
	50.	*So much for(76)*	*Suda begitu*
	51.	*The other night(77)*	*Malam itu*
	52.	*Any moment(78)*	*Sebentar lagi*
	53.	*Good luck(80)*	*Berhasil*
	54.	*As to(84)*	*Kalau*
	55.	*No more(85)*	*Kehabisan*
	56.	*In that case(86)*	*Kalau begitu*
	57.	*From now on(87)*	*Mulai sekarang*
	58.	*On the contrary(89)*	*Sebaliknya*
	59.	*Full of live(90)*	*Penuh semangat hidup*
	60.	*Head over heels(91)*	*Terjengkang*
	61.	*On the spot(92)*	*Seketika*
	62.	*How came(93)*	*Bagaimana*
	63.	*So that(94)*	*Agar*
	64.	*Be sure to(95)*	*Jangan lupa*

	65.	*Nothing but(96)*	*Tidak lebih dari*
	66.	*All over again(97)*	*Lagi dari awal*
	67.	*Even though(98)*	*Meskipun*
	68.	*Make believe(100)*	*Berpura-pura*
	69.	*In all(101)*	*Selama*
	70.	*Far and near(102)*	*Kemana – mana*
	71.	*By name(103*	*Bernama*
	72.	*If only(106)*	*Andai*
	73.	*Have a word with you(107)*	*Bicara sebentar denganmu*
	74.	*Go wrong(108)*	*Tersesat*
	75.	*Even as(110)*	*Meskipun*
	76.	*At once(112)*	*Langsung*
	77.	*In the meantime(113)*	*Sementara itu*
	78.	*Was burning up with(114)*	*Terbakar karena*
	79.	*Any longer(116)*	*Lagi*
	80.	*Far from it(117)*	*Sama sekali tidak*
	81.	*Lost his head(119)*	*Gila*
	82.	*Such as(120)*	*Seperti*
	83.	*Bright and early(123)*	*Matahari bersinar cerah*
	84.	*The joke's on you!(127)*	*Kau kena!*
	85.	*Turned tail(128)*	*Berbalik*
	86.	*What will become of me?(129)*	*Bagaimana aku nanti?*
	87.	*To look at(130)*	*Melihat*
	88.	*Come along with us(131)*	*Ikut kami*
	89.	*Take care of(132)*	*Urus*
	90.	*Very well(133)*	*Baiklah*
	91.	*Now and again(134)*	*Dan sesekali*
	92.	*In fact(135)*	*Malahan*
	93.	*After all(136)*	*Sebenarnya*
	94.	*A good turn(137)*	*Berbuat baik*
	95.	*At the same time(138)*	*Pada saat itu juga*
	96.	*So ugly that(139)*	*Begitu jelek sehingga*
	97.	*Thank Heaven(140)*	*Syukurlah*
	98.	*Turned him over and over(142)*	*Mengguling-gulingkannya*
	99.	*Enjoy yourself(144)*	*Santai saja*
	100.	*Come true(145)*	*Terkabul*
	101.	*Take care(146)*	*Hati-hati*
	102.	*In case(148)*	*Pokoknya*
	103.	*Come to grief(149)*	*Di timpa nasib malang*
	104.	*Once in a while(152)*	*Sesekali*
	105.	*All at once(153)*	*Tiba-tiba*

	106.	*Here and there(154)*	*Disana sini*
	107.	*No sooner said than done(156)*	*Ini langsung di lakukannya*
	108.	*DOWN WITH(157)*	*GANYANG*
	109.	*What with(158)*	*Dengan begitu banyak*
	110.	*Speaking ill of(159)*	*Mengataiku*
	111.	*At least(160)*	*Paling sedikit*
	112.	*In search(162)*	*Mencari*
	113.	*I beg your pardon(163)*	*Maaf temanku*
	114.	*I'm afraid(164)*	*Kurasa begitu*
	115.	*Will you do me a favor(165)*	*Bolekah kutanya sesuatu*
	116.	*All right?(167)*	*Setuju?*
	117.	*All of a sudden(168)*	*Tiba-tiba*
	118.	*To their heart's content(169)*	*Bersenang-senang sepuas hati*
	119.	*Without more ado(170)*	*Tanpa menunggu lagi*
	120.	*Not bad(171)*	*Lumayan*
	121.	*All around(172)*	*Keseluruh*
	122.	*On all sides(174)*	*Dari segala sisi*
	123.	*In front of(175)*	*Didepan*
	124.	*So as to(177)*	*Agar bisa*
	125.	*Never mind(179)*	*Tidak apa-apa*
	126.	*Loses sight(180)*	*Berhenti mengawasi*
	127.	*I am going to(181)*	*Aku akan*
	128.	*Now and then(182)*	*Sesekali*
	129.	*For a moment(185)*	*Sebentar*
	130.	*By your leave'(186)*	*Minta permisi*
	131.	*On and on(187)*	*Terus*
	132.	*In any case(188)*	*Pokoknya*
	133.	*Just about(189)*	*Sudah akan*
	134.	*As soon as possible(190)*	*Secepat mungkin*
	135.	*By day(191)*	*Siang hari*
	136.	*Not in the least(193)*	*Sama sekali tidak*
	137.	*Bears fruit(194)*	*Menghasilkan apa-apa*
	138.	*Day by day(195)*	*Tiap hari*
	139.	*Not only… but also(197)*	*Tidak hanya…tetapi juga*
	140.	*No longer(199)*	*Bukan lagi*
	141.	*Spick and span(200)*	*Tampil perlentes*
	Total	**141**	

Translating by omission	**1.**	*At last*(19)	-
	2.	*Was going on(32)*	-
	3.	*One and all(38)*	-
	4.	*On the other hand(40)*	-
	5.	*As good as(41)*	-
	6.	*And all(48)*	-
	7.	*After a great deal of(50)*	-
	8.	*By any chance(83)*	-
	9.	*In time(105)*	-
	10.	*As it is(151)*	-
	11.	*Whole heart(166)*	-
	Total	**11**	

2. PROVERB

Strategy	No.	English	Indonesian
The words following the proverbs could be introduced as the meaning of the proverb	**1.**	*Hunger is the best sauce.* (p.63)	*Rasa lapar adalah saus yang paling lezat.* (p.104)
	2.	*Bad wheat always makes poor bread.* (p.122)	*Gandum yang buruk selalu menghasilkan roti yang buruk.* (p.194)
	3.	*Whoever steals his neighbor's shirt, usually dies without his own.* (p.122)	*Siapa yang mencuri kemeja tetangganya,biasanya mati tanpa memakai apa-apa.* (p.125)
	4.	*No one can find happiness without work.* (p.72)	*Tak ada orang yang bisa menemukan kebahagian tanpa bekerja.* (p.116)
	Total	**4**	
It can be replaced with an equivalent local proverb	**1.**	*It is never too late to learn.* (p.71)	*Tidak ada kata terlambat untuk belajar.* (p.116)
	Total	**1**	
Its non-figurative meaning could be stated straightforwardly	**1.**	*They gave each other a sound thrashing* (p.6)	*Mereka saling menghajar habis-habisan.* (p.12)
	2.	*Stolen money never bears fruit.* (p.122)	*Uang curian tak perna menghasilkan apa-apa.* (p.1.94)
	3.	*A kind deed is never lost.* (p.80)	*Perbuatan baik selalu ada imbalanya.* (p.130)
	4.	*What is given is always return.* (p.81)	*Apa yang diberikan selalu dikembalikan.* (p.130)
	Total	**4**	

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*British A-Levels from Raffles Junior College, Singapore (1996)

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*English essay titled "The Curse of the Palette" published in Reader's Digest Indonesia

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